MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891. PRICE THREE CENTS

HUMBERGER'S

DRY GOODS. WARWICK BLOCK

Great Clearing up Sale

—of—

Ladies and Children's

—FINE—

Woolen Hosiery Goods

worth 50, 75 and $1.00 will be sold

SATURDAY FOR 25 CENTS A PAIR.

Hunt up the table in south aisle.

Warwick Block. HUMBERGER'S

SEE

The new stock of CLOCKS AT

COLEMAN'S

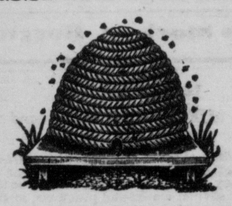
We have all grades and styles. The latest eight-day striking and alarm. Strikes half hour gong alarm, with new style key and bell.

$4.50.

NO. 6 ERIE STREET.

Exceptional Bargains.

Massillon Bee Hive



CASH STORE.

One case of over 2,000 yards curtain scrim at 5c. per yard. Now on display in our west window, worth double the price.

Just received, the second case of those fine Scotch Dress Ginghams. Price same as before, viz, 10c. per yard, worth 15c.

60 Witton Axminister & Moquett Rugs, 27x54 inches at $1.75 worth $3.00. They are going rapidly.

100 Body Brussels Rugs 1½ yards long at 75c. each. Worth $1.50.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

VISIT

C. H. RUDOLPH'S

Jewelry Store

If you contemplate purchasing anything in his line.

OLD GOLD OR SILVER

taken in exchange for new goods.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JAN KEE

Formerly with Tun Kee in the Minich block and No. 1 East Tremont street. has started a first-class

New Laundry at No. 45 East Main Stree

Where he will be prepared to show to the public the finest work in his line. He has the latest improved machinery.

New Shirts, 13c, 2 for 25c Shirts, 10c. Collars, 2c Ladies Collars, 2 for 5c. Cuffs, 4c.

Intelligent People

Do not feel flattered by the methods of those who seem to think they can bully them into buying. Most people

Know what they want

A great deal better than the merchant knows. They know too what their means are

And What to Pay

For their goods without extravagance. Knowing all these things perhaps

They do not know

The place where they can trade to the best advantage and would be glad of a hint

Where to go

We can only say, we do our best by all and invite buyers, when looking around not to overlook us

C. M. WHITMAN'S,

ORIGINAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING, HAT AND FURNISHING GOODS

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSILLON, O.

50 NEW STYLE

CARRIAGES

Finest Selection Ever Shown in the City at

WILLAMAN'S

FURNITURE

—AND—

Undertaking Rooms

42 and 44 S. Erie St.

Select Your Spring Suit

FROM A STOCK OF

—NEW WOOLENS—

And you will be sure to get the proper thing. I am showing a very nice line of fancy silk vestings. Prices the lowest.

LOWE, The Tailor,

Over 27 & 29 South Erie Opera Block.

Austin & McIsaac

Have opened a magnificent line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 15 East Main St.

STOCK ALL NEW. PRICES REASONABLE

Your Patronage Solicited.

Everybody is invited to visit the new store, and examine the handsome line of goods.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

For Sale—Residences

Four room (double) house, two out-kithens $2,000
Six roomed house, double lot, Richville Ave. $1500.
Seven room house Park street, $2 800.

For Rent.

Store room, Stone Block.
Office room, Stone Block.

Business Property.

Ninety-two feet front on Erie street, on P., Ft. W & C. Ry., and Ohio canal. Unexcelled location for manufactory.

Vacant Lots.

One lot on West Tremont street, $425
One lot on South Erie street, $600.
Two lots on Wechter street, $225.
Forty-two lots in Kent Jarvis' 2d add. $300 to $40
Nineteen lots in my Richville Ave. add., $25
One lot on South Erie street, in Julia M Jarvis sub-division, $650.
One lot on East Main street, best lot on the street $2,100.
One lost just off West Tremont street, $800.
Six lots near the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads, $300.
Also have on my list many choice Western lands for sale or exchange, and many other bargains.

Easy Terms,
Long Time,
Low Interest

CALL AND SEE ME.

JAS. R. DUNN,

FOR

Best Goods and Lowest Prices

GO TO

TheEnterprise

14 lbs. G. Sugar	$1 00
15 lbs A Sugar	1 00
16 lbs Light Brown Sugar	1 00
Arbuckles Coffee	
Dannamiller coffee	
Lion coffee	
All Leading Brands Coffee,	
5 cans best Peaches	$1 00
5 cans best Apricots	1 00
12 cans Tomatoes	1 00
Good Broom	10
Golden drip Syrup per gal	35
Good Tea Per Pound	25

All other goods proportionally low.

Wm. A. PIETZCKER,

Proprietor,

No. 1, West Main Street.

Massillon, Ohio.

1000 EASTER TIES.

25 Cents, 50 Cents, 75 Cents, 100 Cents.

Perfect Beauties---Will Wear Well.

Knox-Youman & Silverman's Silk and Derby Hats. Children's fancy Tyrol and Yacht Caps

SPANGLER, & CO. HATTERS

And Men's Furnishers, No. 4 East Main St.

LAST EDITION.

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

Personal Notes and Brief Mention of Many Things.

THE WEATHER—For Ohio—Saturday, snow flurries; clearing Sunday. Stationary temperature.

Mr. Allen Seidel is in Hudson.

Samuel Johns will spend Easter in Akron.

Jacob Brunny, of Canal Dover, is in the city.

Miss Mae Bond went to Cleveland this morning.

Mrs. John Marnweiler is confined in the house with the grip.

Miss Cora Grant, of Cleveland, is visiting her family in Akron street.

E. J. Wernet placed an elegant new delivery wagon on the street this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, of Cleveland, will spend Easter with Mr. and A. Teeple.

Charley Wiseman is temporarily in charge of the Postal Telegraph Company's office.

Miss Louise Morgan, who is now making her home with L. A. Koons, is visiting her parents in Sherrodsville.

C. F. Craig, a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is at home, in this city, for the vacation.

Miss Mary Crossland has gone to Cleveland to accept a position in the dry goods store of H. M. Brown & Co.

E. Gleitsman charged the first soda fountain of the season to-day. This is earlier than any year since he has been in business.

James Farmer, president of the State National Bank of Cleveland, died on March 17. He had almost reached the age of four score years and ten.

A large proportion of the population of this city are whistling and waiting for Katie. It is about time the much-wanted girl should respond to the calls—and be murdered.

Frederick Toloski, who was charged with securing a grindstone under false pretenses from Coxey's quarries at Paul's, settled the case in Justice Paul's court yesterday evening by paying $11.60 fine and costs.

Dielhenn Bros. have rented their business room, fronting on Erie street, to J. D. Miller, of Canton, who will occupy it with a restaurant about the second week in April.

The prevailing epidemic has demonstrated that it takes a grip on the good as well as the bad by causing City Clerk Loeffler to disappear from his accustomed business haunts.

C. H. Rudolph has, as an Easter observance, ornamented one of his show windows by filling it with sawdust and placing thereon six or seven live rabbits and a number of colored eggs, the attraction being admirod by all who pass the store.

The Keipinger gang from the "Patch," consisting of Barnhart, pere, and Jacob and Mathias, sons, answered the warrant this morning filed by the stepmother of the boys, charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill, and gave bond for trial in Justice Folger's court next Wednesday.

A charter has been granted by the secretary of state for the New Philadelphia Wire Nail Company. The capital stock of the company is $60,000, distributed as follows: $20,000 was subscribed by Toledo parties, $25,000 by citizens of New Philadelphia, and the city isexpected to make a donation of $15,000.

The New Orleans Picayune says of Carter's Fast Mail: The scenes, situations and climaxes are all strong and well worked up, while the special scenery is both effective and realistic, among which might be mentioned the steamboat, the locomotive and train of box cars in motion and the fast mail taking the mail pouch at a fifty mile hour gait, and a perfect view of Niagara Falls.

A writ of attachment on the joint household effects of Christopher Dickinson and David Webstock, glass blowers, was issued last night by Justice Folger, to satisfy a claim of $80 against them for groceries sold be E. Hering. The goods were shipped to Greenfield, Ind., before the attachment could be served. Several other merchants intended also to get out similar writs, but were too late.

There is rejoicing in the Western Union telegraph office to-day. Orders have been issued from headquarters authorizing Manager Drake to employ another operator in the Hotel Conrad office, and Bert Graybill has been given the position. The order has been promulgated, also, that on and after April 1 the office must be kept open during the noon and supper hours—one of the little reforms the board of trade took in charge. Without the additional operator Manager Drake was unable to do this, and will be very glad to further accommodate the public hereafter.

The Rev. S. P. Long has returned from Baltimore, much improved in health. Among other presents, he brought along two highly bred pugs "Wrinkle" and "Rose" for his two little daughters, Margaret and Clara. Wrinkle's pedigree runs back to Lamb and Moss, imported from Pekin, China, by the Duke of Wellington. Rose was sired by Bradford Ruby, bought by Mr. W. A. Peck, of New Haven, for $625, She is a half sister to Champion Rash of Columbus, valued at $2,000 The Messrs. Brunt and Fisher, of Baltimore, were very kind in virtually presenting Mr. Long such valuable pugs.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

An Organization Effected Under the Charter.

The members of the Athletic Association met last night in the mayor's court room, for the purpose of organizing under the charter, granted Thursday, by the Secretary of State. Under the form of government proposed for the association, all that could be done was to elect a board of seven members, to whom has been delegated authority to conduct all the business of the association. A committee of three was named last night to present a ticket to be voted, and as the result, the following trustees were chosen, to serve for one year each; James H. Hunt, K. F. Erhard, A. H. Coleman, Clarence P. McLain, Henry V. Kramer, PerSee Hunt and O. E. Young.

The club heard with interest reports from the committee on the form of organization and the committee on location. These, being advisory in character, will be acted upon by the trustees. Nothing definite as to a club house seems to have been settled. There are already three distinct propositions. Peter Sailer is prepared to lease any part of the Tremont Hotel building, to be refitted according to the association's wishes. F. Loeffler is willing to lease the long factory building at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets, now occupied by P. H. Young. C. L. McLean has for sale, or rent, the structure in North Erie street, near the armory, originally built for an electric station. As the club has now a legal existence and board of trustees, a settlement of this important question may soon be expected.

The membership list is not quite 100, and with proper effort on the part of each subscribing individual, this total can easily be doubled. The best results cannot be expected unless this is done. Subscription lists may be obtained at THE INDEPENDENT editorial office, or of Charles G. King.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Snatches of News from City and the Court House.

CANTON, March 28.—E. Morgan Landon, who attempted to kill his divorced wife at Louisville, Thursday night was brought to Canton by Constable Weber last night, and lodged in jail to await a hearing.

For the fourth time within three months death has entered the family of Mr. Karl Mish, on South Cherry street Yesterday, Miss Mattie, a seventeen year old daughter died, of fever. She is the last of four children to die, and the parents are now childless.

John Shubert, the young man arrested yesterday for stealing a ride from Massillon was kept in the city prison all night and released this morning, after being given a good lesson by the Mayor

Bishop Leonard preached at St. Paul's Episcopal church yesterday, Good Friday. He dwelt but a moment on the trouble that has recently been in the parish, and then to trust that Christian charity would bind together the hearts of the congregation and lead to their upbuilding.

There is no la grippe in Canton.

Henry Slusser, who was so badly shocked at the electric light plant Tuesday night will recover. He is much improved to-day, but while conscious is unable to talk at all.

Morgan Landon, the man charged with shooting an his divorced wife at Louisville, Thursday night, and brought here and lodged in jail, was held for hearing by Justice Reigner; bond was placed a $2,000, which he was unable to give, and was returned to jail. He is very downcast over the predicament in which he finds himself,

Township Finances,

Township Clerk Frank Hemperly has prepared an accurate annual report of the financial operations of the Perry township trustees. The interesting document, about 50 feet in length, will be posted at the township voting places, on election day, the expense of publication in a newspaper in which it could be read and digested by the taxpayers, being, in the opinion of the trustees, too great to warrant its insertion. The following is a summarized statement.

RECEIPTS.

Township Fund	$ 5,259 74	
Road Fund	3,282 94	
Poor Fund	14,807 56	
Total		$23, 350 24

EXPENDITURES.

Township Fund	$2,050 88	
Road Fund	2,282 94	
Poor Fund	4,832 75	
Total		$10, 166 57
Balance		$13,183 67

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUNDS.

Receipts		$11,981 22
Paid tuition	$2,878 00	
Paid expense	4,513 74	
Total	$7,391 74	
Balance		$ 4,589 48

A new school house will berected at a cost of $2,500 during the year, in District 6.

The Watch was Found.

Just one insertion in THE INDEPENDENT want column did this, subsequent insertions proving unnecessary. Wednesday evening of this week Miss Minnie Berrar lost her watch. The next evening she advertised the fact in THE INDEPENDENT want column. H. M. Ramsouer, who always glances through the column of "liners" which this paper publishes, had found the missing timepiece, and discovering its owner through THE INDEPENDENT on Thursday evening, restored it to her on Friday. It costs 25 cents a week to get into the want column. *It does its work.*

Republicans, Attention!

There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club, at their club rooms, Monday evening, at 7:30 sharp. All Republicans are requested to be present. By order of J. J. PITTS, President.
C. H. WILCOX, Secretary.

See those Easter Ties for 50c. at Spangler & Co.

THE WARMINGTON RIOT,

A THRILLING AFFRAY FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

A Reminiscence of Lawlessness Never Equalled in the Tuscarawas Valley Peaceful Citizens Attacked by Intoxicated Men.

An exciting and thrilling event in the local annals of crime, and one which will never be obliterated from the memory of the numerous principals and limited number of spectators who figured in it in either capacity, was recalled in all its vividness yesterday for the reason that it occurred on Good Friday of 1876, fifteen years ago.

It seems almost superfluous to state—as far as the older residents of the city are concerned—that the historical Warmington mine riot is referred to, for no other local event of the centennial year can even be compared to that thrilling and bloodthirsty affair.

The morning of that memorable day is distinctly remembered as having been as bright, clear and warm as a May day, and the natural beauties lured a trio of fishermen to the banks of the gentle and blue Tuscarawas, south of the city. The zealous disciples of Izaak Walton were Chas. H. Patterson, a civil engineer in the city at that time, H. A. Kitzmiller, and the writer, who was then a newspaper reporter. Almost before either of the lone fishermen had secured a nibble the party observed a train composed principally of empty flat cars going south on the C., L & W. road, the cars swarming with men, and the reporter cast his rod and line, bait and dread into the water and started afoot to ascertain the cause of the unusual movement of people down the road.

The party was composed of coal miners, principally from North Lawrence, some of them being from mines north of the city, they numbered 300, and they went to Warmington mine, about four miles south, for the purpose of inducing the "blacklegs" who had then been employed in the mine for a short time to quit work, or, as the result showed, to accomplish their object at any hazard.

The rendezvous of the crowd when they left the cars at their destination was a saloon kept by Austin King at a point where the public highway crosses the railroad track; and the orderly aggregation of workingmen with a grievance to be redressed loitered about and in that place until, as a result of the unlimited quantities of fiery usquebaugh consumed, they were transformed into a desperate mob. The few necessary leaders came to the front and with incendiary language added fuel to the flame which had been started by the vile liquor, and the turbulent mass proceeded to the shaft.

A few minutes prior to the advance of the mob Cyrus Young, who had seen them at the saloon and noticed their condition, drove past the shaft in his buggy, and advised Mr. George H Warmington, of Cleveland, one of the owners of the mine, Rinehart Keller, the superintendent, and Charles Bremkamp, mine boss, to leave, as he feared they meant to make trouble. Mr. Keller told Mr. Warmington that he thought the demand of the men would simply be that the "blacklegs" be required to quit work, and that under the circumstances it would be wise, as a means of protecting their property to accede for the time being.

Having no idea whatever that violence was contemplated Mr. Keller did not make an effort to keep out of the way of the advancing army, and was soon surrounded by them. He parleyed with the men who were nearest to him, and was surprised and stunned to almost unconsciousness by one of the mob reaching over the heads of those closest to him and delivering him a blow on the nose with a piece of strap iron, which broke that member. That opening act of the warfare was sufficient to arouse the frenzy of the intoxicated miners, and Mr. Keller was assaulted with stones, clubs and bars of iron, felled to the ground and kicked, and was also shot through the arm by Anthony Moran, who went down with the North Lawrence party. Mr. Keller had seven or eight holes cut in his head and was terribly bruised in the body as a result of the kicking administered.

Mr. Warmington, who was in the office when the attack began, came out upon hearing the demoniacal yells of the assaulting party, and was promptly set upon with clubs and stones and badly beaten on the head and body. He was brought to the Tremont House in this city after the cessation of hostilities, was rendered literally blind by the terrible beating received, and could not be removed to his home in Cleveland for several days.

Mine boss Charley Bremkamp was in the thickest of the fray, was clubbed and beaten even worse than Mr. Keller, and his life was only saved by the prompt action of one of his young sons who knocked away a revolver that was pointed at the head of his father. The lad afterwards secured a revolver, aimed it at the man who tried to shoot his father, and when it failed to go off he sat down and cried with sorrow.

Two of the worst used up principals in the fray however were Italians, who had taken the places of striking or lockedout men. The attack upon them was witnessed by the writer, who occupied a position of safety on the hill north of the battle ground, and he saw them beaten and kicked into unconsciousness and left lying on the switch to the mine for dead.

When the smoke of battle had cleared away the wounded were taken to Mr. Bremkamp's residence, which was surrounded and guarded by a force of a dozen detectives from Cleveland, to prevent any further anticipated attack; and the reporter took Mr. Bremkamp's horse and buggy, drove rapidly to this city and sent Dr. Ridenour down to look after the injuries of the wounded. The news of the riot had preceded the reporter to the city, and the excitement was so intense and the curiosity for particulars so great that it was with difficulty he could get through the streets to the surgeon's office, or evade the inquiries of the populace.

As almost everything has a humorous side, this was no exception, and it happened to the writer when he encountered one of the Cleveland detectives after the animated skirmish. The detective surveyed him critically and remarked: "'Haint you a reporter?" "Yes, sir; how'd you guess it?" "Knowed it as soon as I saw you. I never yet saw a reporter who didn't carry an umbrella!"

Stirring times followed that violation of civil and moral law. In answer to appeals to the governor six companies of state militia were ordered here and kept on duty until all fears of further depredations had vanished, the city presenting for a week or more the appearance of a frontier military post than a peaceful city in the bounds of civilization. A number of the aggressors in the riot were tried by the court in Canton and escaped with light jail sentences, but Anthony Moran, who shot Mr Keller, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, was pardoned out by Governor Hayes after serving a brief part of the term, and died a year or so ago in Youngstown, O.

With the exception of Moran, as far as is known all the conspicuous figures in the ever-to-be-remembered riot are yet living, and it is very likely that this cursory sketch was not necessary to call the fifteenth anniversary of the fateful day to their mind.

A THRILLING LOVE TALE.

Souls With but a Single Thought, Hearts That Beat Separately.

Several months ago, while passing through this city, a gray-haired man fifty-four years of age, stopped at the Empire House, opposite the Ft. Wayne station, and the sequel shows that he became deeply enamored of the gray-haired landlady. After the man left, the fond memory of the form and features of she who provided for his physical wants lingered with him in his wanderings, and he determined to win her for his own. With that praiseworthy object in view, he wrote to the object of his desire and kept up the correspondence until Saturday of last week, when he appeared upon the scene in person to lay further siege to the heart he yearned for and claim it for his keeping. The enamored swain stated in his epistles of affection that he was a widower, had an elegant home in Pennsylvania, money galore, and that when he returned here he would purchase for his prospective bride the building she occupied, and that they could then live together as happy as two birds in a nest. He was a little short of the coin of the country when he arrived here, but the cockles of his heart were warmed beyond description for the object his of love, and he desired that the happy day be not postponed too long.

The other party to the contract took a more worldly and business-like view of the proposition, and declined to enter into the tie which binds until he produced somewhat more convincing proofs of his worldly inheritance. This was such a sudden and unexpected shock to his hopes and ambitions that he fell to the floor, was thrown into hysterics, and required the services of a physician until yesterday, when he took a train for the east. The landlady took his trunk as collateral for his board bill; the physician yet retains his watch for services rendered, and a boarder who advanced a dollar for railroad fare has his watch chain as security for that amount.

And now all the boarders at the house throw gentle hints at the landlady about the course of true love, and throw out intimations that she may never again have such an excellent opportunity to launch upon the sea of matrimony.

DO YOU EXPECT TO MOVE?

If So, Cut Out This Blank and Fill the Space.

Those who intend to move will do THE INDEPENDENT a favor by filling the blank below, and sending it to this office. It will be of great assistance in rearranging carriers' routes.

....
will move from
No...... .....*street,*
to No...... .....*street,*
on or about.....

Mr Rhone Falls from Grace,

The rather startling story about "Shorty" Rhone having been attacked by two highwaymen, knocked down and so brutally maltreated that his features are scarcely recognizable, has been discovered to have been built upon the foundation that he was drunk and fell off the trestle of the Warwick & Justus switch across East Tremont street.

Big Ed Ertle, Boss!

H. B. Sibila left for the west at noon yesterdey, his destination not having been determined at the time of his departure. His absence will create a vacancy on the Democratic ticket for assessor in the first ward, and Ed M. Ertle has said that he will consent to the use of his name for the office.

Easter Monday Dance.

All the arrangements are now completed for the Mail Carriers' dance, to be given in Music Hall on Easter Monday night, and we take pleasure in extending a cordial invitation to the public generally to participate, assuring them that nothing will be left undone to render the occasion one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Rsspectfully,
THOMAS KEENHAN,
JOHN MAUSZ.

Strawberries, lettuce, radishes, onions, cucumbers, beets and celery for Easter, at Albright & Co.

Soda water, fancy creams and ices at Thompson's, the first of the season, Saturday and Sunday.

Something for every housewife—a carpet and furniture duster, at the West Side Bazar.

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY
The Independent Company.
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street
MASSILLON, - - - OHIO.

BRANCH OFFICES
For receipt of want advertisements and other communications.
Waverly Hotel, corner Erie and Railroad street
E. C. Hering, corner Duncan and Tremont.
M. Huth, corner North and High.
C. Witt, Short East street.
Wagner & Rauber, Charles street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. 43

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891.

This Date in History—March 28.

PEG WOFFINGTON.

1520—Death of Raphael, celebrated painter; born 1483.
1674—Berkeley sold his interest in the province of Jersey to Edward Byllinge, an English Quaker.
1760—Death of Peg Woffington, famous actress; born 1719.
1794—Death of Marquis de Condorcet, philosophical writer; born 1743.
1801—Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie died of wounds received while defeating the French at Alexandria.
1846—Gen. Taylor established a fortified camp on the Rio Grande (beginning of the Mexican war).
1860—President Buchanan protested against a proposed inquiry into his acts.
1862—French victories in Cochin China; 6 provinces ceded to France.
1862—Battles at Middleburg, Va., and Warrinsburg, Mo.
1863—Battles at Pattersonville, La.; Hurricane Bridge, W. Va., and Amite River, La.
1878—Resignation of Earl of Derby, English premier.
1885—Died Prince Orloff, Russian diplomatist, in Fontainebleau, France; born 1830.

Big Ed is after vindication at the hands of the people.

The newspaper "Bill" Elliotts seem to be scared.

Gen. Greely says that Sunday will be fair, and THE INDEPENDENT has a faith within it that it will be so.

There is this year no internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco and cigars. Money is rolling into the district collector's office from dealers, unaware of this fact, and it has to be refunded.

Sugar in bond has arrived in Massillon. It will be sold for two cents a pound less than at present, after April 1. The McKinley law is robbing the people? Stuff and nonsense. Tin cups are as cheap as ever; so are tin roofs. The Democratic politicians' lies are coming home to roost. The McKinley law is working out its own salvation.

Come, come, Speaker N. R. Hysell, why do you not bring out your bill forbidding the railroad companies to engage in the mining and selling of coal, and discriminating against regular coal operators? This bill was introduced, read three times, a great blow made about it, and that is the last the public hears. Let us have some light upon this subject, Mr. Speaker Hysell.

THE INDEPENDENT has been saying all along that the fences ought to go, that the mud ought to go, and that that superfluous b ought to go. This morning there comes down from East Main street a demand that the dogs ought to go, too. And who does not say to this, amen! A good dog is one thing, but the nasty street dog is another. It is not worth while to waste sympathy on the street dog. He is a pest. He is worse than the sparrow, or the ground hog—ay, even the Pig, the Pig himself, is less of a nuisance than the every-day street dog. Away with him!

History proves that many Democrats are capable of holding two offices at the same time—witness David Bennett Hill, and our own much beloved Pattison. The first is a governor and a senator, and the latter, a state senator and a congressman. An humbler example is "Doc" Norton, one of Governor Campbell's pets, who draws two salaries to-day, one as railroad commissioner, and the other as auditor of Seneca county. It is comparatively seldom, however, that even a Democrat discovers himself, who blushes before the public, as a candidate for two offices, in the same city, at the same time. There is such a curiosity in Massillon. Behold, Big Ed Ertle, Boss—candidate for hose cart driver. and assessor in the first ward. Great indeed, is Big Ed Ertle, Boss!

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights Association.

Address of Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer (President of Board of Lady Managera, delivered before the Woman's National Council):

I came to listen and learn in this assembly of women of broad views and high ideals, and I feel assured that the purposes of our board will be greatly furthered by our having been put in sympathetic touch with the leaders of thought in the various departments of woman's work. A magnificent site has been assigned us, and $200 000 appropriated for the construction of the woman's building at the World's Fair. Such will be, undoubtedly, kept as a permanent memorial of woman's work after the Fair is over, and in it all women's organizations and convocations will find a home. This building is to be designed by a woman, competitive sketches having already been advertised for from women architects of the country, three prizes of $1,000, $500 and $250 respectively, being offered for the three best designs. We hope by thus calling attention to the work of women in architecture to aid them to occupy a field which naturally belongs to them, that of domestic architecture. We shall try to provide in this building for all possible wants of women, having in view a bureau of information with interpreters and guides for strangers, parlors and balconies where ladies may rest and chat, an exhibitors' club room, a model kitchen, where demonstrative lessons may be given, we hope, without charge; a loan exhibit of colonial, old Dutch, Scandanavion, and other relics, recalling the early history of our country and the various nationalities from which we are sprung, and also objects developed in the home by the taste of women. One wing of the building will possibly be devoted to showing the reform and charitable organizations originated and carried on by women, and the other to the exhibit which will be sent by our auxiliary association, formed through the instrumentality of our foreign ministers in the countries to which they are accredited; and by means of which we shall be enabled to indicate the condition and attainments of women in every part of the world. We shall also have an administration room, committee rooms, and an assembly room. In the main gallery there will be shown some of the most brilliant achievements of woman's hand and brain. In reading a list of the organizations represented here it occurred to me that we might obtain also a most unusual exhibit from the missionary stations in the unfrequented parts of the earth, and I beg the ladies representing missionary socities to realize that they may aid both themselves and us by showing the life and work of women in heathen countries. Our building and its facilities will be offered free of charge to all the women of the country.

For the first time in our history the women of America have been permitted to assist in the management of an important national enterprise, and have been allowed the high but demoralizing privilege of slipping their fingers into the national purse, in order that they might prepare an object lesson, showing the progress of women during the century in which educational and other privileges have been accorded her. We wish to show that with the enlargement of her opportunities, her sphere has extended and broadened, she can do as many things and do them well and that there are no intellectual heights she cannot scale. Hers are essentially the arts of peace and progress, and her best work is shown in the reforms she has had the courage and the ideality to inaugurate against time honored wrongs, both legislative and social, and in the gradual elevation of the standard of purity. Will you not aid us with your experience and thought to show woman's work as a beautiful whole, with its animating spirit, and not as a mere mass of material things? We wish the world's fair of 1893 to be memorable as a great exhibition, greater than any which has ever preceded it, but we also wish its history to be a golden page in the annals of woman's advancement. The board most cordially and pressingly invites this council to hold its international meeting in Chicago at the time of the Columbian exposition, when it will place at the service of the ladies the assembly room in the woman's building, and should it not prove large enough, through our congress auxiliary the magnificent auditorium can be secured for the meeting.

Now is the Time

When a good medicine should be taken to cleanse the system of impurities. Before consulting a physician or purchasing a higher priced blood purifier ask Morganthaler & Heister for a bottle of Scotch Sarsaparilla and try it. 50 cents per bottle, 50 doses. Scotch Little Liver Pills 25 cents.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

CANTON, STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

TO THE HONORABLE PROBATE JUDGE:

SIR: By authority derived from you officially, bearing date the 2nd day of March 1891 and after being duly sworn according to law, we Wallace H. Phelps and Willis H. Ramsey, as examiners, without previous notice or intimation to the County Treasurer, or any other person, of such intention, forthwith entered into the County Treasury, presented our authority aforesaid to the County Treasurer, demanded the keys to the vaults and safes, and proceeded immediately to count the moneys therein, and inspect and examine the Books, Records and Vouchers thereof, together with all other property which should be in the custody of the Treasurer. We then proceeded forthwith to the office of the County Auditor, and ascertained how much money the County Treasurer stood charged with on the Auditor's books, also the exact amount of money, property, bonds, securities, assets and effects, that should be in the Treasury, and the amount belonging to each particular fund. In compliance with the law requiring certificates of such examination, we hereby certify that sixty three thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine and sixty-three-one-hundredths dollars, was the exact amount of money so found and counted in the County Treasury, and that the statement annexed, which agrees with the books of the Auditor presents the exact balances and over-payments in each fund, and the amount of property then in the custody of the Treasurer. Also, at the same time and in the same manner, we counted the money and inspected the books belonging to the City Treasury of Canton, Ohio, and we certify that one hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and thirty-four and ninety-nine one-hundreths dollars was the exact amount of money so found and counted, belonging to said City Treasury, and that the statement below which agrees with the books of the City Clerk, presents the exact balances and over payments in each fund. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS H. RAMSEY,
WALLACE H. PHELPS, } EXAMINERS.

CANTON, OHIO, March 17th, 1891.

FUNDS.	Am't due from Treasurer per Auditor's Account.	Amount of Over Drafts per Auditor's Account.	Orders Outstanding	Balances in Treasury	Over Drafts on Treasury
County		$ 8,892 50	$ 95 11		$ 8,797 39
Infirmary		2,485 55			2,485 55
Children's Home	$ 5,272 35		35 70	$ 5,308 05	
Bridge	3,355 84		1,100 50	4,456 34	
Building		5,117 88			5,119 88
Road					
Redemption					
Unclaimed Costs	2,602 87			2,602 87	
Peddlers' License					
Show License	60 00			60 00	
Ditch	1,597 57			1,597 57	
Local Funds					
Dog Tax	4,000 98			4,000 98	
Teacher's Institute	1 203 98			1,203 93	
Bow		365 00	115 06		249 94
Soldiers' Relief	4,906 50		10 00	4,916 50	
Fish and Game		35 00			35 00
School	49 10			49 10	
Indebtedness	2,320 53		33 00	2,353 53	
Special and District Schools and Corporations funds from Appropriament Sheet not distributed collection on Duplicate since Auditor's Settlem't			50,977 18	50,977 18	
	2,46 39			3,461 39	
Totals	$ 27,831 01	$ 16,897 93	$ 52,366 55	$ 79,987 39	$ 16,687 76

Deduct Overdrafts	$ 16,687 76
Balance in Treasury	$ 63,299 63

Cash Account.	
Currency	$ 65,000 00
Gold Coin	9,000 00
Silver Coin	400 00
Change on counter	1,061 87
Certificates of Deposit	26,320 00
Bank book account	68,008 76
Advance orders	20,050 00
Soldiers relief orders	414 00
Court orders	193 60
Cash Item*	820 67
Total	$191,263 90

*This last item is chiefly tax receipts made out and not yet called for.

CITY TREASURY, CANTON, OHIO.

FUNDS.	Am't Due from Treas. per City Clerk's Account.	Amount of Over Drafts per City Clerk's Account	Orders Outstanding	Balance in Treasury	Over Drafts on Treasury
General Fund		$ 4,463 38	$ 277 50		$ 4,185 88
Fire Fund	$ 5,593 33		90 45	$ 5,683 78	
Light Fund		1,015 18	189 48		8 4 70
Street Fund		19,478 39	18,988 31		490 08
Police Fund	1.817 46		6 1 2	1,88 71	
Sidewalk Fund		571 95	9 25		562 70
Fireman's Pension	1,563 05			1,563 05	
Hartford Poor Fund	132 43		40 65	173 08	
Houtz Poor Fund		123 64			113 64
City Library Fund	444 75			444 75	
Interest and Debt Fund	10,763 94			10 763 94	
Market House and City Hall Fund	5,569 44			5 569 44	
Permanent Street Improvement	27,651 83		3 77	27 655 60	
East Tuscarawas Paving	598 83			598 83	
West Tuscarawas Paving No. 2,	23,333 33			23,333 33	
North Market street Paving	12,018 97			12,018 97	
South Market street Paving	6,859 34			6,859 34	
North Cleveland avenue Paving	1,330 58			1,330 58	
North Court street Paving	243 92			243 92	
Fifth street Paving	895 04			895 04	
North Market street Grading	97 31			97 31	
East Fourth street Grading	30 00			30 00	
West Tuscarawas street Sprinkling	24 61			24 61	
Cleveland avenue Grading	245 96			245 96	
East Tuscarawas street Grading	845 76			845 76	
Hazlett avenue Improvement	532 67			532 67	
South Cleveland ave. Improvement	1,143 76			1,143 76	
Cedar street Improvement	4,135 09			4,135 09	
Patterson street Improvement	1,186 32			1,186 32	
East Lake street Grading	1,725 21			1,725 21	
South Market street Sprinkling	272 15			272 15	
Sewer		248 96	39 97		203 99
Storm Water Sewer	2,041 18			2 041 18	
Sewer No. 1	1,440 01			1,440 01	
" " 3					21 56
" " 4	854			3 8 54	
" " 5			284 92		284 92
" " 6			41 01		41 01
" " 7	330 50			330 50	
" " 8			779 71		779 71
" " 9	165 51			165 51	
" " 10	170 12			170 12	
" " 11	1,818 62			1,818 62	
" " 12			110 93		110 93
Sewer No. 13	568 96			568 96	
" " 14	125 06			125 06	
" " 15	571 44			571 44	
" " 16			519 98		519 98
" " 17			194 72		199 72
" " 18			410 50		410 50
" " 19	70 48			70 48	
" " 20			8 8 73	105 00	703 73
" " 21			505 38	25 00	48 38
" " 22			141 66	20 00	121 66
" " 23			235 10	25 00	210 10
" " 24			413 81		4 3 18
" " 25			221 34		221 34
" " 26	541 17			541 17	
" " 27			992 08		992 08
" " 28	232 84			232 84	
" " 29	70 53			70 53	
" " 30			0 67		110 67
" " 31	656 36			656 3	
" " 32	698 84			698 84	
" " 33	909 83		697 20	1607 0	
" " 34	83 10			83 10	
" " 35			20 85		20 85
West Tuscarawas paving No. 1			1775 97		1775 97
North Cleveland avenue sidewalk			14 95		14 95
West Tuscarawas sidewalk			1687 74		1687 74
West Fourth st improvement			137 52		137 52
North street paving			25 63		25 63
North Piedmont paving			43 98		43 98
South Piedmont paving			21 35		21 35
West Third improvement			30 62		30 62
Mulberry st improvement			24 10		24 10
Navarre st grading			29 82		29 82
Plum st paving			55 35		55 35
West South st grading			144 36	12 75	131 61
Lake st paving			21 65		21 65
Walnut st paving			10 00		10 00
South Market st grading			4 00		4 00
Springfield avenue improvement			5 25		5 25
Fire department building			539 44		1120 24
Dueber avenue improvement			1129 24		3 3 8 48
Garfield avenue improvement			326 48		6 25
East Ninth st grading			6 26		28 00
Orchard st improvement			23 00		23 00
East Eighth st improvement			23 00		10 50
West Seventh st paving			10 50		8 75
High st paving			8 75		18 28
Marion st improvement			18 38		20 10
Allen st improvement			20 10		20 10
North Cherry st paving			20 10		35 12
South Cherry st paving			35 12		35 37
South Cleveland ave paving			35 37		
Street collections unapportioned	1116 76			1116 76	
Sewer collections unapportioned	4823 76			48 3 76	
Water Works fund	5380 19			5380 19	
Totals	$ 131,479 88	$ 37,923 47	$ 20,578 58	$ 132 375 20	$ 18 240 21
Deduct Over Drafts				18,240 21	
Balance in Treasury				114,134 99	

REMARKS.

We find in addition to amounts claimed by the Auditor and City Clerk, a surplus of $13,829.37 which includes the fees of the Treasurer allowed not drawn and unapportioned collections.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. **Hood's** Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, won for **Sarsaparilla** and has itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of **Peculiar** sales abroad no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research has **To Itself** in medical science developed with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar

Bucher's Opera House.

ONE NIGHT,
Wednesday, April 1st, 1891.

J. C. Stewart's Famous Company in his own merry comedy,

THE TWO JOHNS.

With New Music, New Songs, Novel Specialties and Unique Dancing.

The one and only "Two Johns" Company.
Bigger, Better and Brighter.
Secure seats at the Independent Company's Store.
25, 50 and 75 Cents.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Thursday, April 2.

Carter's Great Play,

THE FAST MAIL

A great company of actors. Phenomenal mechanical effects, including Practical Locomotive, complete Freight Train of Fourteen Cars, flight of the Fast Mail, realistic Steamboat Explosion, Niagara Falls by moonlight. The greatest play of modern times.

Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Seats on sale at Independent Co.'s.

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS

—AND—

Furnishing -- Goods

—AT A—

Reduction of 25 Per Cent

—AT—

DIELHENN'S CLOTHING STORE,

UNTIL APRIL 1

J. & H. DIELHENN,

11 E. Main and 6 S. Erie St., - Massillon, O.

For Bargains in Carriages & Wagons See P. H. Young

CITY LIVERY!

P. CRIBBLE Proprietor.

First-Class in all its Appointments.

Commercial Trade Solicited. Prompt Delivery.

Telephone 77.

Don't Buy Until You See Young's Stock of Buggies

LEGAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
MASSILLON, OHIO, March 25, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that at the general municipal election to be held in the city of Massillon on the first Monday in April, 1891, there will be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, the question, whether this council shall have authority to borrow the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars and issue bonds therefor, to bear interest not exceeding six per cent per annum: payable semi-annually, and payable in semi-annual series in twenty years from date of issue, in accordance with an act of the general assembly of Ohio, passed February 27th, 1891, for the purpose of purchasing of grounds and the erection of public buildings.

The tickets of said election shall have written or printed thereon the words, "Issue of bonds for public buildings, yes—no."

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
MASSILLON, O., March 25, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that at the general municipal election to be held in the city of Massillon on the first Monday in April, 1891, there will be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, the question whether the council shall have authority to borrow the sum of twenty five thousand dollars and issue bonds therefor, to bear interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable within ten years, in accordance with the act of the general assembly of Ohio, passed February 26th, 1891, for the purpose of paving and improving streets.

The tickets at said election shall have written or printed thereon the words, "Issuing of bonds for paving and improving streets, yes—no."

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the general municipal election to be held in the city of Massillon on the first Monday in April, 1891, there will be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, the question whether said council shall have authority to borrow the sum of fifty thousand dollars and issue bonds of said city, to bear interest not exceeding 6 per cent and payable in not less than two nor more than twenty years in semi-annual series, for the purpose of general improvement of said city and the best interest of said city.

The tickets of said election shall have written or printed thereon the words "Authority to issue bonds—yes." "Authority to issue bonds—no."

By order of the city council of Massillon.

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

Dated March 10, 1890.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND

Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. *Is successfully used monthly*—Safe, Effectual. Price $1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly.

WANTED:—Experienced clothing or tailoring salesman, or business house, to represent us in Massillon as sales agent.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The largest Clothing and Tailoring House in America.

NOTICE.

Of Election of Members of the Board of Education.

The qualified electors in Massillon Union School District, are hereby notified to meet on the 1st Monday in April, at the usual voting places, in the several wards and precincts, of said district, and choose two persons to serve as members of the Board of Education, each for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. B. HUMBERGER, Sec'y.

MOVE IN THE VAN

If you have any expectation of moving, and wish your household goods handled expediously and without damage, call on

M. C CAREY & CO.

Proprietors of the only moving van in the city. Leave orders at Breckel's or 62 N. Erie St.

Mrs. Allen's Parisian Face Bleach
Golden Hair Wash. Mamma Dura, for developing the bust. Rusma, for removing superfluous hair. Bang dressing. All goods wholesale and retail. Send 2 cts. for illustrated circular. Full line of fine hair goods. Mrs. R. W. Allen, 219 Wood. Av., Detroit, Mich. Sold by druggists.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

Trains arrive and depart on Standard time, 33 minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN AND WHEELING.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1, Mail	9:31 a. m.
" 3, Express	7:27 p. m.
" 5, Accommodation	6:15 a. m.
" 19, Local Freight	2:20 p. m.

GOING NORTH,

No. 2, Express	5:58 a. m.
" 4, Mail	3:12 p. m.
" 6, Accommodation	8:27 p. m.
" 24, Local Freight	9:31 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 [9 00 a. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
Ec. 6 1 18 p.m	No. 7 6 4 p.m
No. 8 7 50 p. m	Local 4 0 p.m
Local 7 20 a. m	

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

In effect June 15, 1890.

GOING EAST

No. 8.....Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday	7 45 a. m
No. 4.....Daily	1 00 p. m
No. 20.....Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1.....Daily except Sunday	8 25 a. m
No. 11.....Daily except Sunday	10 06 "
No. 9.....Daily	11 01 a. m
No. 3.....Daily	5 48 p. m
Local	8:15 a. m

Pullman dining cars are run on trains No. and 9.

For time tables, rates of fare, baggage checks, through tickets, or any further information regarding the running of trains, apply to John A Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express..10.55 a m
No. 27 Express..4:20 a m	No. 38 Express 8:34 p m
No. 38 Express..3:10 p m	No. 28 Express..10:32 p m

Trains 27 and 28 run daily all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 2 and 3 have through day coaches and 27 and 38 through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

An Item for Men.

A one week's sale, if the lots last, af 100 pairs of Men's Fine Shoes, at

$3.00 FOR CHOICE.

They sell regularly for $2 75, $4 and $4.50. ☞Ladies: I have some bargains for you, among which I will mention a lot of fine Dongola Kid, Hand Turn Button Shoes, which will go at $2.50. They sell regularly at from $3.25 to $4 00. These prices are positively the lowest ever placed on Similar goods. Come, see, buy today. H. H. PILLE.

Remember Sippo Valley Flour Retails at $1.25 per ¼ bbl Sack.

MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

EXTRA SHEET. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891. PAGES FIVE TO EIGHT

DIARY OF A DINER OUT.

BILL NYE PLACES BEFORE THE PUBLIC SOME INSIDE HISTORY.

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

The following diary of a well known diner out, *raccoontoor* and *bong veevong* is herewith given to the public with his own consent to its use, provided it shall go no further and that his name shall be suppressed:

"Nov. 10—Have just returned from a dinner given to a great man by one of our clubs. The great man stepped on himself in two places. In other words, every time he uncorked himself he corked himself. He made enemies of half the club, and went away feebly kicking himself for being too fresh in his expression of thought. I set every-

MAKING A CHEAP SPEECH.

thing right, however, by telling my justly celebrated nigger story. It was a great hit with everybody except the man who told it to me, and who spoke later on—or thought he did. But what could he do without his nigger story?

"I got the story at a cost of about $3.75.

Dinner last night valued at	$8 35
Two extra cigars brought home	40
Total	$8 75

"Balance ahead, $5.

"Nov. 12—Attended dinner given in honor of another chump. I was invited to be the life of the party. Did not succeed very well. Presiding officer very coarsely intimated that my speech was more fitting for some other decade. This made me hot. 'No,' said I, 'it fits this decade fairly well,' and I threw him the left lobe of a canvasback's bosom that had suffered some from the tooth of time. 'You say my speech is decayed! So are your victuals!' I then took an ornamental tin wedding cake from the center of the table and went home.

Speech, say	$2 00
Dinner	$0 30
Bouquet	05
Tin cake	50
Out on whole thing	1 15

"Nov. 15—Just got home from large dinner, where I was expected to swap $8 worth of *bon homme* for twenty cents worth of *consomme*. I am away ahead. I did not have to speak. Other great men obliged, and I was not called on. I arranged that I should be included in the list of speakers as it will appear in the morning in the papers and then came away stealthily, conveying my dinner concealed in such a way as to elude observation. So far on this season I am ahead.

Bon homme	$0 00
Consomme, etc.	$7 50
Two cigars extra	50
Balance	8 00

"Nov. 16—As I sit here disrobing before I retire I will write some more in my diary. My mirror still tells me that I am strangely beautiful. Large, dark, lustrous eyes, regarding each other pleasantly across the bridge of a clear cut, aquiline nose, and abundant eye winkers of some changing shade fringe the bright pink lids and anon kiss the massive cheeks below. Above, like the long stretch of marble cemetery at Pere la Chaise, slumber the tresses of my late hair. Once it was flowing, but now it is fled. Thus far shalt thou come and no farther, saith the broad plaza of bright and well laundered scalp to the soft ginger colored lambrequin of somewhat segregated hair. And yet I am popular and beloved. Tonight I sang a song at dinner. It is not often I sing a song at table, but I did this evening. Some one asked me to do so. I escaped while they were searching the building for this unknown man who asked me to sing.

"It was one of the most disagreeable *contretemps* I was ever at.

"A speech was made during the evening by a man named Simpson, sometimes called the Sockless Cicero of the Unbroken Plains. He is a plain man, with an impediment in his syntax and mutton tallow on his boots. He spoke briefly, lit the wrong end of his cigar, seemed to be thoroughly in earnest, and when the loving cup came around to him he went down into it like a hired man, rinsing his bleached mustache, and coming up joyously like a mallard duck with a dank and dripping bill.

"He reminded me of a barber I once sat under, who sang a rollicking song and accompanied himself on the atomizer.

"It was a delightful dinner, presided over by Mr. Wehavewithusthisevening.

Song	$2 50
Dinner	$3 65
Napkin	10
Balance	1 25

"Nov. 19—I am just home from another dinner, at which I spoke. There were others, of course, who spoke, but they were not into it. I spoke feelingly and interspersed my remarks with *persiflage*. It was a good speech. Better than the dinner. Something did not agree with me. I think it was the shrimp salad. I oughtn't to eat shrimp salad, especially when I desire the use of my dinner for any length of time. This salad was not properly made. The cod-liver oil was the work of malarial codfish. The salad was improperly dressed also. Its dress was low and vulgar. We could not get along together.

"But I made a good speech. Unfortunately it will not be printed. It is a rule of the organization not to print remarks made at its table. So the speech, as well as the dinner, was a complete loss.

Speech, valued at	$18 00
Dinner (not available)	00
Loss	$18 00

"Nov. 20—I am home again after a triumph. We had several eminent men at our banquet. The ventriloquist, who was to have been the life of the party, could not come, and so I was invited. I had short notice, but that is the test of true greatness. I closeted myself with 'The Story Teller's Guide' for two hours, and then taking a half hour with an elocutionist was in fine form, with a good appetite, at 6:30 p. m. Removing a touch of sadness and gravy from the back of my dress coat I sallied forth.

"We had some sherry in the ante-room while we took off our rubbers, and the dinner was very good indeed, barring a young man who had begun dining a little too early in the afternoon and who was therefore about an octave ahead of the music all the evening. He burned off one lobe of his whiskers while lighting his cigar, and it smelled so that three of our guests went home a little lopsided and cast down. So did the young man.

"He reminded me somehow of a young and budding ass I used to know, whose father was at one time governor of a western territory. The governor did not know any too much. He did not know hardly anything. Sometimes he would almost know something, but would become nervous and forget what it was.

"Once he found that he would have to receive a great man officially at his mansion, and his wife was away. She was on a westbound train which would reach the capital at about the time of the reception. So he wired her, care of the conductor, that she must arrive in full dress.

"But how?

"She decided at once, for she was a woman of decision, even if she did not look well in full dress. She went to the express car and asked to be alone. The expressman said wherefore. She said she was the wife of the governor of the territory and would be alone. She desired to dress. He hesitated but left, telling her that when the train got to Antelope he would have to open the car to let off a deceased party who was billed to that place. She said she would be all nicely dressed by that time.

"But she was not. Being a woman, and rather gothic also, she was delayed somewhat, and as the train rounded a sharp curve (of its own) now and then she would fall out of her party dress and have to climb back again and tuck in a shoulder blade or two ever and anon.

"So when the train got to Antelope, and King Solomon's Temple Lodge, R. A. M., had come down to the depot to take charge of the remains of the deceased brother, it found a highly middle aged lady dressing in the car, and holding a long, tan colored wisp of hair in her teeth, while she held another wisp straight up and groomed it with a wire brush.

"The Masons had a band also, and while this oompah-oompah orchestra played a dirge and the expressman handed out the package for Antelope he kept his back toward the dressing room. It was a sad sight. On the one hand were death and the trappings of woe; on the other, ill concealed charms and the trappings of a reception. But it showed nerve and firmness, among other things, and the incident is still referred to by old timers and pointed to with pride by old settlers who glory in the days when even officials were ready at all times to act upon an emergency.

Speech last night, say	$10 00
Dinner	$5 00
Cigar	10
Balance out	4 90
Bro't forward	4 90

"So to date I am square in the whole deal, though I have placed rather a moderate value on the *bon homme* and rather

DOING CHORES ON THE FARM.

a high estimate on the *consomme*, so I am surely not ahead, though two or three times I was quite sure that I was getting ahead."

The above is an exact copy of the diary of a prominent New Yorker who has been dining a good deal this season, but who is at present doing chores for his board on a small farm three miles behind Quogue, on Long Island, and preparing for a season of uninterrupted gayety next year.

Bill Nye

DR. DEPEW'S STORY.

How the World Moved When He Was Young.

Dr. Depew told a railroad story at a meeting of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association in their building on Madison avenue. Cornelius Vanderbilt was present. The doctor had been speaking of the change produced in men's manners and their different ways of doing business since the invention of modern transportation.

"You can have no notion, you young men in the audience," continued the doctor, "how slow people used to be. There was an old man up in Peekskill, where I used to live, who used to be known as the 'Village Oracle.' Of all the places in the village where the Oracle loved to spout, the corner grocery was the dearest to him. There he would sit on a cracker barrel and solve, off hand, the knottiest political problems of the day. One day I entered the grocery and found the Oracle tearing to pieces the constitution of New York state. It ought to be amended so that a certain power might be delegated to the federal government. I was fresh from my law studies, and was able to tell him that the state constitution did convey that identical function to the federal government. He doubted it, and said he would consult the learned authorities on the point when he got time. He had the books at home.

"I came to New York," continued the doctor, "and spent a pretty busy ten years, and never happened to meet the Oracle again in the grocery, but one day I found him declaiming, as he had been declaiming ten years previously, from the head of a cracker barrel, to a crowd of villagers. And he was at the same idea—that the constitution ought to be amended.

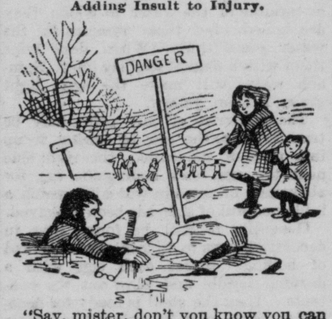
"'But, uncle,' I said, 'don't you remember I told you ten years ago that the constitution already contained that provision?'

"'Did ye?' said the old man.

"'Yes,' I replied, 'and you said you would look it up in the constitution for yourself.'

"'Mebby I did, mebby I did,' he replied, 'but I hain't had time yet to hunt it up.'"—New York World.

Adding Insult to Injury.



"Say, mister, don't you know you can be arrested for swimmin' in there?"—Judge.

In "Sahsiety."

Two immense, jet black women in gorgeous plaid dresses, red and blue and yellow bonnets and imitation monkey hair shoulder capes, boarded a Detroit street car the other day, each with a huge market basket on her arm.

Dropping into their seats with the baskets at their feet, one of them said to the other in a weary tone:

"La, Mis' Wintahbottom, how ti'ed I is ob all dis heah sahsiety. I'se jess been on de lope all wintah. I'se plum sick of it!"

"I is, too, Mis' Snow. I'se jess been a gallopin' to dis an' a racin' ter dat de hull endoorin' time. An' I nebbah cared much fo' sahsiety nohow."

"Nor I. I ain't no wish ter be a sahsiety pusson, but hit jess seems like one got ter go or else 'fend one's fren's. I nebbah did care fo' sahsiety. Ob co'se I like ter see my fren's, but when hit comes ter dis reg'lar fash'nable sahsiety I been in all wintah I don't go much on hit."

"Now yo's talkin' sense, Mis' Snow, yo' jess air. Dis is de las' wintah I'se gwine ter frow myse'f right into sahsiety like I'se been doin'. Ez I say, I been on de lope all wintah ter dis pahty an' to dat 'ception, but I'se gwine ter break off from hit all next wintah."

"So's I. I'se seen an' heerd all I keers to of fine sahsiety an—oh, is dis your street?"

"Yes; goodby. See you at de Jacksin's pahty tonight?"

And the careworn "sahsiety" ladies separated.—Detroit Free Press.

Expense No Object.

I am not permitted to give my authority for this anecdote, but it is true. A woman who is not unknown in fashionable society, where she reigns by right of riches over a little queendom of loyal admirers and admiresses, had an affection of the throat, but was not too ill to see her physician. After making an examination he said:

"Madam, I shall have to touch two or three of the affected spots with nitrate of silver."

"Oh, doctor, please don't do that," she said. "Use nitrate of gold; the expense is immaterial."—San Francisco Examiner.

He Had.

They were waiting on the corner, and one gave the other a light from his cigar.

"Let's see," said the first after a bit, "haven't we met before?"

"Yes, sir."

"I thought so. Your face is familiar. Where have I seen you?"

"I'm a Woodward avenue car conductor, and every morning for the last three years you've got on at Canfield, and asked me if this is what I called rapid transit."

"Um!" growled the other as he went up to the next corner to catch the car.—Detroit Free Press.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

DONN PIATT ON MEN'S REASONS FOR THEIR PARTY ALLEGIANCE.

Most Men Are Republicans or Democrats Without Any Clear Idea as to Why. The Ins and the Outs—Changed Political Conditions.

[Special Correspondence.]

MAC-O-CHEE, O., March 26.—The tendency of poor human nature to lose in the organization itself the object for which the body was organized marks the history of religion the world over. Men will fight to the death for a sect based on dogmas they have never heard, or, hearing, understood. This is especially the case when the church is opposed or persecuted. We have seen great masses of men who rarely even opened the Bible get up in wrath to fight for a general reading of that sacred volume. A competitive examination as to the dogmas of a sect among its laymen would wofully thin out the number even of the true believers.

What we have observed and all recognize in religious bodies is true of politics. This is especially the case in the United States, where politics has all the fanaticism of religion and fascination of gambling. Deprive an American citizen of politics and you deprive him of life. And yet the average man often cannot give a reason for the faith that is in him. We have the people today nearly equally divided in two hostile camps. Now, ask the average voter why he is of such a party, and the sum of his reply will be that the other side are, in his estimation, dishonest, unpatriotic people, and his side thoroughly American.

There are, of course, reasons for the existence of the one party as well as the other, but these reasons are generally unknown to the rank and file. That commonly given, that the other party, being half of the American people, is composed of knaves and fools, and one's own organization is made up of sensible men and patriots, is enough to consign the supposed reasoner to a mild ward in an asylum for the insane.

The natural division into two parts of all civilized communities lies between those who have and those who have not. The man who comes into this world of toil, for such it is, to claim his living, and finds no shelter, food or raiment prepared for him, not even work, while another with no better claim than his own has all provided, naturally feels an antagonism for the more fortunate. This deepens when it is discovered that the privileges accorded a few in the way of accumulated property not only secure to them a living for each, but are augmented by luxuries that rob the many of a bare subsistence. The hostile armies organize on this line, and in all civilized communities of the earth this conflict is raging.

Now the party of the outs are the masses; in other words, the people. The party of ins make the classes, composed of the favored few. For a hundred years the haves and have-nots of the United States, under our present form of government, have been forming instinctively. The growth has been slow from the fact that our wide, fruitful continent for nearly half a century equalized property. As we get from the earth all that we live on, the many farms open to actual settlers deprived capital of its power to oppress, and made labor so valuable in itself that it cared little how poor it came into the world. Every man was sure of a competence for himself and family, while the road to wealth seemed open to all. The great body of our people were made up of those possessed of an easy competence, while on one side were a few very poor, and on the other a less number extremely rich. As late as 1856 we had but three millionaires in all the United States, while the percentage of men owning their own homes was greater than among any other people in the world.

At the period I speak of the political contests were mainly over abstract political questions, and although conducted with much interest and noise, the result in each instance was accepted good naturedly, and the excitement would subside until aroused again by another canvass.

This condition in the last three decades has shifted to something far more serious. The immense stream of immigrants steadily pouring upon our shores has absorbed the public domain. It occupies all that is left of the vast tracts seized on and held by railroad corporations, and the tide of hungry labor sweeping back from the interior to older settlements has brought us precisely the same fierce competition that is the curse of Europe. We have today a larger body of tenantry in proportion to our population than any other nation under the sun. The comfortable middle class has nearly all disappeared, and a great gulf lies between the very poor and very rich.

Under this condition, that grows more intense every day, the two parties assume toward each other an antagonism never dreamed of by the framers of our political fabric. We have developed into a government of parties. The party in power is the government, and the party out of power has no rights the more successful organization feels bound to respect. The significance of this may be felt when we stop to consider that not only every office in the government suffers from a change of administration, but every cent of property is affected. This includes the vast accumulations in the hands of individuals, the immense investments, as in railroads, all the real and fictitious values gathered in by corporations, trusts, monopolies and all the labor of the land.

Now I do not mean to assert that all these are benefited or abused in the change from one party government to another, but I mean that there is lodged at Washington a power capable of such influence that is felt throughout the land by all these interests. I also assert that as feelings deepen between the classes and the masses a day will come when that power will be exercised, and we will waken to the fact that this great republic of which we are so proud has elements of despotism in it that would startle a czar. We have been taught that nothing is so fierce, cruel and oppressive as a majority.

Of the results, however, I am not treating—only of the actual condition. There is a popular superstition to the effect that a man is a Republican or a Democrat because of his possessing certain views, or political principles, as they are called. The fact is, if a man has any views it is because he is a Republican or a Democrat. But if the two parties were sifted down to those possessed of convictions, or even opinions, very little would be left of the two organizations. Men instinctively drop into one party or the other. It is a mere matter of feeling and outside influences, that are the furthest removed from the intellectual processes. Hence it is that thousands on thousands of men are Republicans who ought to be Democrats, and perhaps as many natural Democrats are found fighting under Republican banners.

What a lesson are the facts of the present condition when clearly seen to young enthusiasts who dream of forming new parties on broad grounds of right, intelligence and justice, and who think that when the argument is made the cause is won! As well attempt to control the waters of the Mississippi or turn back the Niagara river by admonition as to move men by an appeal to their reason.

DONN PIATT.

A TIMELY BIT.

Emma Moffett Tyng on House Cleaning and Home Decoration.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 26.—The spring time, with its gospel of cleanliness and fresh air, brings always a kind of household stock taking. Women dread it, of course, as doubtless the shopkeepers do their semi-annual inventory, but when it is finished and over—the upheaval and reformation—what peace, what perfect command of the situation! The traditions of the great-grandmothers have been upheld, and the creed of woman in the home sustained since Madam Eve, according to Milton, began to look around her that first evening in the garden, on "hospitable thoughts intent."

With the open doors and windows and the bright, searching sunlight the richness, and the poverty, too, comes into strong relief. Each woman knows how many lacks there are in each room of her house, and she turns it over in her mind more than once how she can manage by contrivance, industry and perseverance to bring completeness. An energetic housekeeper of spirit and pride has a way of making a list to the minutest detail, as she closes the door of the separate chambers after the invasion of paint pots, varnish, paper rolls, picture hooks, hammer and tacks, of every article needed, first for actual use and then for ornamentation.

A long record it is, indeed—sofa cushions, chair cushions, table covers, buffet scarf, napkins, doilies, etc. "It is my business to work that list off," said the systematic little woman, as she took it from the corner of a drawer. "It will take time, but one can do a great deal in the long mornings of summer." She had, too, a little memorandum book full of "ideas," in which was jotted suggestions for various things, with an occasional rough sketch and notes of coloring. It was a little trouble, it is true, but it made her work very easy when she undertook it later.

When one has the background and "the leading lines" correct, as they say in art, it is easy enough to add the comfort and beauty-giving things that one hardly takes note of if they be in place, but feel great need when lacking. It is this ability to take away the hardness and bareness of life in every situation that creates that wonderful power called "tact," which every woman longs to possess

EMMA MOFFETT TYNG.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Horseshoes of compressed paper have been introduced into the artillery and cavalry of the German army.

The German government has resolved to spend $12,000,000 on three new armored ironclads, four dispatch boats and thirty-eight torpedo boats.

The Argentine Republic has recently added to its navy six first class torpedo boats of almost identically the same type and size as the Cushing.

Messrs. Yarrow, of Poplar, England, are building a fast torpedo vessel for Austria, and five torpedo boats are being built of the fifty-six ton Schichau type.

It is stated that as a result of recent experiments several Italian warships are to be altered to enable them to burn petroleum in their furnaces instead of coal.

The introduction of the magazine rifle into the British navy has been decided upon. This rifle will soon undergo tests at Springfield, Mass., with a view to its introduction into the American service.

Canister shot will not be used in the French army in the future. The shells are filled with an explosive made of chrysolite and a substance kept secret, and every battery has seventy-five rounds of these projectiles.

Although the United States navy is very "hard up" for seamen, the rigidity of the examinations through which candidates must pass is in no way diminished. The number of candidates who are rejected very much exceeds those accepted.

The Turkish government has been for some time contemplating improvements in its navy. The small cruiser Heibetnumia has recently been launched, and $420,000 has been appropriated to improve the Azaziah, Mahumdieh, Osmanieh and Orkazieh.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

Gompers to Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor is doing everything in its power to make the eight hour movement, on May 1st next, by the miners a success. In addition to the work of President Gompers, who is in the field every day addressing meetings, and the personal letters sent out from the general office by Secretary Evans, the executive council and the leading affiliated organizations are making every possible effort to provide financial aid. In keeping with the work being done in this way President Gompers has addressed a circular letter to the trades and labor unions of the country in which he gives a brief review of the position that the federation has taken, and refers to the miners' chances to win peacefully, and expresses the hope that they may, but to guard against any slip in the efforts to amicably adjust this question with the coal operators, at the coming joint convention, financial aid is asked for, so that if a strike must be made the miners will be able to enter into it with reasonable hopes of winning. President Gompers says:

"FELLOW WORKERS:—Greeting: True to the pledges made to continue in the struggle to establish the eight-hour workday for all the toilers of our country, the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor selected the coal miners of the country to make the demand for its enforcement, May 1st, 1891.

"You are aware of the brilliant success of the movement of the carpenters last year, so that it requires but a reminder to bring all of the toilers of the country to a full realization of the importance of the eight-hour work day in the trade selected to lead in our present movement—the coal miners.

"Of all classes of wage workers there are few that appeal more directly to our noble impulses to co-operate and help them to an improvement in their material and social conditions than the miners.

"I am aware that the opinion is held (and I earnestly hope that events may verify it) that the coal operators will concede the eight-hour work day without the necessity of the men resorting to a strike to enforce it. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that if there be a large fund on hand to aid the miners it will be a potent influence on the coal operators to either concede the eight-hour workday, or in the event of refusal to convince them in a short time of the necessity of complying with the demand; in other words, the battle for eight hours will be won when our men are not only marshalled, but when they have sufficient funds to carry on the battle; hence, in the name of the American Federation of Labor and our great cause, I appeal to organized labor to immediately proceed to the work of raising funds for the coal miners in their impending struggle for eight hours.

"I would suggest that organizations would voluntarily assess their members a small stipend weekly, collecting and forwarding the same weekly. Whenever there is a central organization or trades council, committees should be appointed for the purpose of taking in charge such moneys as may be collected by them, to appeal to the public in various localities to aid in this worthy work; to arrange benefit concerts or entertainments with the same end in view, and to take such other steps as will appear to all most feasible and which may promise the best results.

"It is essential that our battles, one after another, shall be won. We have come to learn our rights and propose to maintain them. No step backward; 'onward and forward' must be our watchwords in the battle for labor's rights, and I appeal to the wage workers of America to recognize the position we are in, and to nerve ourselves for 'victory and eight hours.'

"Remember that if we succeed in a few more battles to establish eight hours for different trades and callings, the remaining contests to establish the eight hour workday throughout the country will be just so much easier of achievement.

"Kindly forward all moneys to Chris. Evans, No. 21 Clinton Place, New York city."

The miners themselves have considerable work to do in the way of completing their arrangements for May 1st. The local organizations should co-operate with the district and national, and all should be ready to move together and win.

* * * * * * *

The efforts now being made by some of the leading journals to convince wage workers that they are making a serious mistake in trying to force an eight hour work day by a cessation of work, and by pointing out as a better, safer and more permanent way through legislative enactments, is, in the face of existing facts and past efforts, deceptive and even ludicrous.

For more than thirty years labor organizations have devoted time and attention to the work of securing national and state laws to shorten the hours of labor, and at this time when we take a retrospective view of the work done, together with results achieved, we are compelled to say that so far as practical accomplishments are concerned it was "love's labor lost." The national eight hour law applies only to employes in the service of the government, and even this law has been so often ignored and violated that those whom the law designed to aid were robbed of its benefits.

The laws enacted by the different states, regarding eight hour work days, cannot be looked upon as anything but the expression of so much sentiment; as chaff thrown to labor by politicians who desire to capture and utilize the votes of workingmen. This is evidenced by a brief review of the law as enacted by several of the different states. The law of California provides that "eight hours of labor shall constitute a day's work, unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract. A stipulation that eight hours' labor constitute a day's work must be made a part of all contracts to which the state or any municipal corporation therein is a party. But in the case of drivers, conductors and grip-men of street cars, for the carriage of passengers, a day's work shall consist of twelve hours. It is a misdemeanor for any person having a minor child under his control, either as ward or apprentice, to require such child to labor more than eight hours in any one day, except in vinicultural or horticultural pursuits, or in domestic or household occupations."

The Connecticut law provides that "eight hours of labor shall constitute a day's work, unless otherwise agreed."

The Illinois law provides that "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed." The law does not apply to "service by the day, week or month, or prevent contracts for longer hours."

The New York law provides that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for mechanics, workingmen and laborers, except form or domestic labor, but over work for extra pay is permitted. The law applies to those employed by the state or municipality, or to persons contracting for state work."

The Pennsylvania law provides that "eight hours, between the rising and setting of sun, shall constitute a day's work in the absence of an agreement for longer time. The law does not apply to form labor or to service by the year, month, week etc."

The Michigan law says that "in all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours; but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year." The law further provides that "in all manufacturies, workshops or other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under the age of eighteen, and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day."

In Ohio the law stipulates that "in the absence of a contract, or when the contract is silent on the question, eight hours shall constitute a day's labor etc" This law is likely to be amended before the legislature adjourns, at least a bill to that effect has already passed the House and is now pending in the senate. The amendment will make eight hours a day's work unless there is a contract to the contrary.

The Indiana law fixes eight hours as a day's work, and a test is now being made in the courts to ascertain whether the law is good, bad or indifferent. It seems that one John Grisset engaged to work for the Noel Brothers flour and feed company, of Indianapolis, and made a contract by which he was to receive $2.25 per day. Mr. Grisset, from May 27, 1890 to March 12, 1891, worked on an average eleven hours a day, and his suit against the company is to recover pay for the extra three hours per day which he worked over legal time. The court has decided that his claim is good and given a judgment against the company for $93. The case will now go to the supreme court for final settlement, and all the workingmen in the state hope to see Mr. Grisset win his claim.

While all the laws here referred to are lacking in essentials needed to establish the eight hour day, the carpenters and joiners, and several other trades have not waited for the slow and uncertain process of law to reduce their hours of labor, but by that hearty co-operation which springs from thorough and systematic organization they have succeeded in establishing the short hour day in the principal cities of nearly every state in the union. The power of law is not always with the workingmen, but workingmen by co-operating with each other can without violating existing laws establish customs that will be more beneficial and give more lasting good to themselves, than they can ever expect to obtain through the force of statutory laws.

The miners must depend upon their own efforts, and the assistance of organized labor, to secure shorter hours of labor in the mines, and now that the time is fixed for action there must be no obstacle placed in the way of success. It matters not what other reforms may be needed, or what other measures of relief and desired, everything should be laid aside until the movement for the establishment of the eight hour day has reached a successful termination. If there be any among the large army of mine workers who have doubts as to the wisdom of the move for eight hours, they should lay aside their opinions and smother their doubts long enough to give a fair opportunity to the great majority of their craftsmen, who have declared for the shorter workday, to test the efficiency of organized effort and the benefits to be derived from the methods which they believe will materially lessen if it does not ultimately extirpate the evils which afflict the mining craft. We are not pessimistic in our views but we believe that nothing worse could happen to the course of mine workers than to have the success of the eight hour movement jeopardized or killed by asking more than operators will concede, or demanding more than the United Mine Workers are able to secure if compelled to fight for an enforcement of their demands.

Wept in Behalf of His Bill.

A recent dispatch from Olympia, Ore., to The Portland Oregonian says:

There was quite a touching scene enacted in the house this afternoon. Representative Parcell, of King county, is a coal miner employed in the Franklin mines, and was elected to represent the laboring element. He introduced a bill some time ago providing for the payment of laborers with cash at stated periods. In advocating his measure Parcell, while not a fluent talker by any means, displayed great earnestness. Finally he went to pieces completely, and sank into his seat overcome. After silently weeping for a few moments he again took the floor, and fought against the bill going back to the committee on labor and labor statistics, claiming they were trying to kill it. The speaker's earnestness won for his bill several friends, and it was ultimately referred to the judiciary committee.

The Retort Courteous.

Gabbleton—Now, if you'll take a friend's advice——

His Victim (sweetly)—Certainly, old boy; it will be the first thing I ever got from you—Judge.

EASTER EVE IN A COFFIN.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE COSSACK COUNTRY. BY DAVID KER.

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IN EVERY Russian village, from the White sea to the Black, Easter day is the festival of the whole year. Christmas is celebrated with a "kolyadovanie" (singing of carols) and a liberal burning of candles and setting forth of good cheer. At midnight on New Year's eve the country lasses trip forth to ask the name of the first male passer by whom they meet, as an augury of that of their own future husband. But Easter, and Easter alone, is to Russia what Christmas is to England, or the "Jour de l'An" to France—a season of universal good will and feasting and merry making, when even strangers greet each other with a kiss on both cheeks and reply to the salutation "Khristos voskres" (Christ is risen) with the traditional countersign, "Vo istinay voskres" (He is risen indeed).

Somewhat in this style my thoughts ran as I lay stretched on the hay of my tarantass (traveling wagon) in the courtyard of a little Russian post house on the outskirts of a tiny Cossack town on the Upper Don, toward sunset on Easter eve, awaiting the fresh horses which the burly, bearded postmaster had promised me with a fluent confidence that made me feel sure he was lying.

And so it proved. Time passed, but the horses came not; and I was just about to spring up and give the big Cossack a sample of my fluency in Russian scolding when I was stopped short by hearing a low, deep voice say beside me, hardly above a whisper, yet terribly distinct:

"I shall have him to-night!"

The speaker's tone was so full of deadly menace that the howl of a hungry wolf or the hiss of a snake could hardly have been more ominous of evil. Raising myself cautiously, I peered over the edge of the wagon, and saw a young man and a girl standing together at the yard gate—the girl in the picturesque costume of a Cossack maiden, the man in the uniform of a Russian non-commissioned officer.

The young woman had her back to me, and it was only by the fine outlines of her figure that I could guess her to be beautiful. But the man's face was plainly visible, and even I started as I saw it. Handsome as it undoubtedly was, it looked absolutely terrible in its grim inflexibility of purpose. It was the face of a born soldier, to whom duty was everything—one who, if ordered to kill his own father or brother in battle, would have done it without a moment's hesitation.

The talk went on, and I gathered from it that the young sergeant was on the track of a Nihilist emissary sent to murder the czar, who was expected to pass through the town that night with an armed escort.

"I followed him to the church, Masha" (Mary), said he, glancing up at the tall, green tower of painted wood, which, with its gilded cupola and metal plated roof, glittered brightly in the last rays of the setting sun; "but he slipped round a corner, and when I darted round after him I could see no more of him than of my own ears. He must have a confederate among these long robed rogues, who let him into the church by some secret way, for, as our proverb says,

"They who wear wide sleeves
In their heart are thieves.

"But no matter—he can't escape now, for six of my men are on the watch for him outside, and the reward for his apprehension, along with what I've saved already, will just make up the sum that your father demands for your wedding portion, and then I can get my discharge from the army, for my term of service will be up next month, and then"——

The last "and then" was pointed with an emphatic kiss.

"It does seem hard, though," said the girl, with a touch of womanly compassion in her voice, "that a man must die to make us happy. We shall feel as if we were eating our wedding feast out of a coffin."

"A man!" cried her lover fiercely; "a traitor and assassin, you mean, who has plotted against the life of the emperor."

"True," answered his betrothed, changing her tone again, "nothing is too bad for a man who could plot against Father Alexander Alexandrovitch" (the czar). "We Cossacks have always been loyal, and always will be."

"Always!" echoed the young man emphatically. "And now good night, dooshenka" (my little soul), "for I must go and see that this fellow doesn't slip away from us."

Here was a romance ready made to my hand, and I at once decided to remain in the town that night and see this strange drama to the end—a decision which evidently relieved the worthy postmaster, who was at his wits' end for a fresh lie to account for the non-appearance of my horses.

"Perhaps the noble pan" (gentleman) "would be pleased to step in and take bread and salt' with us," he hinted. "It's a poor place, but"——

"Never mind, brother," said I; "food and shelter are always worth having, and I know that a Cossack welcome is bound to be a warm one."

In truth, there was no fault to be found with my welcome, though the postmaster's hut was certainly no palace. The walls were of logs, cemented with clay and dried leaves, and jointed together like the frame of a schoolboy's slate, not a nail being used throughout. The floor was merely trodden earth, larded with crushed beetles and furrowed by the excavations of inquiring poultry. The blackened rafters stood out like the ribs of a whale enlivened by the gambols of numerous spider Blondins on tight ropes of their own plaiting, and every now and then one of the troupe lost his hold and fell with a loud splash into one of our tumblers of tea and lemon juice.

One entire corner of the room was occupied by a huge tiled stove and another by an enormous bed, the patchwork quilt of which looked like a colored map of the United States. In the third corner hung the portrait of my host's patron saint, with a tiny lamp burning before it, and a pious roach making a laborious pilgrimage around its staring gilt frame.

But there was plenty of good cheer and merriment in this little hovel, queer as it looked. The corpulent brass samover looked down upon a brown rye loaf as big as a footstool and an enormous bowl of buckwheat porridge, significantly called "postnaya kasha" (fasting porridge), while a perfect mountain of sugared "Easter cakes"—which our host's sturdy, sunbrowned, red kerchiefed wife had spent the whole day in baking—rose around the dainty of the season, a pyramidal mass of thick pasty dough, spotted with a kind of smallpox of currants and raisins, which is to a Russian Easter what the traditional plum pudding is to an English Christmas.

Just as all was ready for our meal in came the postmaster's pretty daughter in all the splendor of her holiday clothes—embroidered blue jacket and crimson skirt, striped stockings, and a string of colored beads round her neck. Her late appearance was fully explained by the huge basket of Easter eggs, gay with all the hues of the rainbow, which she carried in her hand.

Behind Miss Praskovia came another girl about her own age, who was presented to me as her foster sister, and who seemed to be treated with great respect by the whole family, being (as I afterward learned) the only daughter of a prosperous corn dealer in the town, who was quite a capitalist in the eyes of these simple folks. Her face impressed me only by its extreme beauty, but the moment I heard her voice I recognized the girl whose talk with her lover I had overheard half an hour before.

But amid all the merriment of our gay party Maria Oisipovna (Mary, daughter of Joseph) was strangely sad and silent, and her sadness was fully explained when she at length said pensively:

"Ah! if only my poor brother were here among us, how happy we should be! Perhaps he's not dead after all; it may have been only a report. And if he ever did come back, surely my father couldn't be so cruel as to drive him out again!"

The honest postmaster answered only with a shrug of his broad shoulders (being evidently skeptical of any kind deed on the part of her father, Oisip Masloff, who had the name of being the most hard fisted and hard hearted old fellow in the whole district), and hinted to us that we must not sit too long over our supper, as we would have to be at the church in good time for the opening of the night service.

* * * * * * *

An hour later we were in the church, which was filled to overflowing, even the romantic old graybeards and tottering grandams of the community being visible amid the crowd by scores, probably for the first time since the previous Easter. The whole scene was certainly a strange contrast to my last Easter service in Russia, which had been celebrated not in an obscure provincial church, but in the great Isaac cathedral at St. Petersburg. In a moment I recalled the whole ceremonial—the massed thousands of assembled worshipers amid the vast granite columns of the splendid cathedral; the plaintive hymn dying away in a cadence of mournful sweetness among the mighty arches overhead; the gorgeous robes and long silky hair of the priests in the center, grouped around the coffin that typified the death and burial of our Lord; the tone of wondering dismay in which the chief priest exclaimed, "He is not here!" as he turned away and left the church with his comrades, as if to seek the sacred body elsewhere—the sudden and triumphant return of the procession through the opposite gate, with heads uplifted and banners displayed and a joyous shout of "Christ is risen," and then the sea of light that surged up through the shadowy throng as thousands of tapers were lighted at once, while the choir pealed forth the grand resurrection anthem, and on every side was heard the greeting which was echoing at that instant throughout the length and breadth of Russia, "Christ is risen! He is risen, indeed!"

But here there were no pomp and splendor, no bronzed gates or marble cornices or pillars of polished granite. All was rude and simple; plain timber, plain stone, and the only ornament worth naming was a massive silver crucifix above the altar, purchased with the offerings of the pious Cossacks of 1812 out of the spoils won by them from the retreating armies of Napoleon.

Just at that moment, however, I made a discovery which put everything else out of my head at once. In the foremost rank of the crowd around the platform on which lay the symbolical coffin stood directly opposite to the spot where I was placed a man who seemed anxious to avoid observation, for the lower part of his face was hidden by the collar of his long gray coat, and the upper part by the cap which he carefully held before it; but a sudden movement of the throng exposed his face for one instant, and it was that of Masha's soldier lover, young Sergt. Dmitri Rudenko!

The look of fierce and hungry expectation in this iron man's stern gray eyes made me shudder, for I saw by it that his victim was still concealed in the church, and that he was ready to pounce upon him as soon as the fit moment arrived; and the sudden starting up of this deadly pertinacity, this sleepless ambush of death amid all the peace and brightness and joy of the nation's great day of gladness, had an indescribably ghastly effect.

Meanwhile the ceremony proceeded and all went on as usual till the high priest and his acolytes mounted the platform, and the former, raising the unfastened lid of the coffin and letting it fall again, uttered in his deep voice the wonted formula:

"He is not here!"

"He is here!" shouted a voice of thunder, as Dmitri Rudenko, springing with one bound onto the platform, flung open the coffin again and dragged from it a small, slight, pale faced young man in the dress of a peasant. "See, brothers, the villain who would have murdered our father the czar!"

Instantly all was confusion. A sea of furious faces and tossing arms eddied around the platform, and the air rang with a deafening clamor of conflicting voices, through which pierced suddenly a shriek of mortal agony, as Mary Masloff, bursting like a maniac through the heaving throng, threw her arms round the prisoner's neck and cried wildly:

"Brother, brother! I thought you dead! Is this how we meet again?"

For one moment the young sergeant stood as if turned to stone by this awful revelation, which showed him that he had won his betrothed at the cost of her own brother's life. Then his face hard-

"HE IS HERE."

ened suddenly like congealed metal, and a wave of his hand summoned a dozen soldiers from the throng, who formed a ring around Ostap Masloff and his sister and led them to the church door.

The cold, keen night air seemed to revive the fainting girl, and clutching her lover's arm with both hands she said in a fierce whisper:

"I know that your men will do whatever you tell them. Let my brother go!"

"Let a prisoner escape? Never!"

"If you do not you shall never see me again!"

The young soldier's handsome face quivered for a moment with the agony of a mortal struggle, and then the storm passed and he answered with terrible calmness:

"So be it. I shall do my duty, even though by doing it I should lose you forever!"

"What is all this?" asked a deep voice from behind, and all three recognized with a start of amazement in the big, hard featured, middle aged man who had spoken the czar himself, Alexander III of Russia! and behind him appeared the long gray coats and shining helmets of his guards—without whom, haunted as he was by dread of assassination, he never stirred a step.

The emperor repeated the question, and Rudenko told the story in a few simple words. But, brief as he was, Alexander heard enough to understand the greatness of the sacrifice which this young soldier had made for his duty's sake, and his harsh, somber features brightened into a glow of manly admiration.

"You have done well," said he emphatically, "and more than most men would have done in your place. And you," he added, turning to young Masloff, "what harm have I ever done you that you should wish to kill me?"

"I had sworn it," replied the Nihilist sullenly, "and I had to keep my oath."

"Foolish boy," said the czar in a tone of scornful pity, "do you pretend to strive for liberty, and yet fetter yourself with an oath that forces you into treachery and murder? But I will not destroy a man's life and a woman's happiness from any mean regard for my own safety. Go—I pardon you; you are free!"

* * * * * * *

The last time I visited Mirgorod, Dmitri Rudenko and his wife were the happiest couple in the town, and Mary's Nihilist brother (who lived with them) was as loyal a subject as any man in the czar's dominions.

Scrambled Eggs.

Every person must have some part of his clothing new on Easter day, or he will have no good fortune during the year. That has been settled from time immemorial. Thus an old Dorsetshire poet says:

Laste Easter I put on my blue
Frock cuoat, the fust time, fier new;
Wi' yaller buttons aal o' brass,
That glittered in the sun lik glass;
Bekaise 'twer Easter Sunday.

In the Nature of a Surprise.

Mrs. Kingley—You know what lovely music they have at St. Ann's? Well, they have invited me to join the choir on Easter in place of the blonde alto.

Mrs. Bingo—Indeed! I had no idea they were trying to reduce expenses.

THE SHAD'S HOME RUSH.

A FINNY KING NOW RETURNING FROM OCEAN TO RIVER.

He Is a Traveler from Remote Regions, but He Can Be Fooled with a Big and Gaudy Fly—He Is Game and Affords Much Sport.

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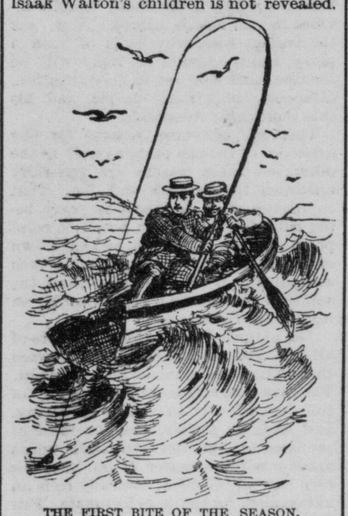
The fishermen all over the country must be a very unappreciative class of men if at the present time they are not giving thanks for their blessings. In the cold and highly aerated waters of Maine the salmon, king of fresh water fish, is leaping cascades and breasting powerful currents in a return visit to his place of birth. In the rivers of Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota and of nearly all the states along the Ohio and Mississippi, splendid shad are returning, after an absence of three years in some waters no one can determine, to the inlets where the wetnurse Columbia placed them as eggs and milt. In Florida the magnificent sport of tarpon fishing is at its height, and along the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake bay to Cape Cod the alewives, or female shad, which precede the males into the fresh rivers, have made their appearance.

Time was when the shad, long known to many as the queen of all fishes for the table, was regarded as one that could be taken only with the net, and therefore unworthy the attention of the sportsman. As late as 1860 no angler ever dropped a line for them, and who first found that the shad will take a large, gaudy fly freely, and being a strong, powerful and active fish, afford fine play to the fisherman—who this benefactor was who deserves the gratitude of all Isaak Walton's children is not revealed.



THE FIRST BITE OF THE SEASON.

The fly fisher will find much sport in fishing for shad during his upward run in the spring, with a powerful trout rod, a long line and a big bright fly. The eastern man no doubt has the advantage as yet over his western and southern brethren. The Florida shad, which is very early, never grows large, and his flesh remains inferior, while the protective hand of the government is held so firmly over her proteges of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers that sport there endures scarcely two weeks. The Delaware, the Hudson, the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers at the present time offer the most glorious sport with the least restriction. In the Potomac river and its tributaries about the Little Falls the shad season opens with the first of May.

In the Taunton and Merrimac rivers the season is open from March 1 to June 15, and in the Connecticut river, fishing by hook and line only allowed, the law is off the catching of this fish from March 15 to July 1. In the upper part of the Delaware, as far up as Milford, in Pike county, Pa., the shad is taken in great perfection; and it may be set down as a maxim in shad fishing that the higher up he runs the more readily he takes the fly and the better and gamier fight he shows.

The Carolina shad are larger than either those of the Delaware or the Hudson river, and in quality are not excelled by either. The first North river shad are looked for about the 17th of March by New York fishermen, but no great catch is expected by the sportsmen or fishers by trade before the 25th, and nets are not set in the vicinity of Staten Island before that time. Then shad are plentiful and fish of large size are caught, often weighing nine pounds apiece. When a sportsman gets one of these big fellows on his hook then look out for sport! The shad in some cases has shown almost the game qualities of the salmon. It requires a smart hand at the tackle and a quick wrist at the oars in order to follow his leaps, dashes, twists and doublings.

Shad fishing in western rivers begins later, rarely before the 15th of April, but while it lasts the sport is good. In 1874 a commission appointed by congress set free the hatched shad in rivers in different parts of the United States. Previous to that experiments in a small way had been carried on in the narrows of the Chesapeake bay. The eggs and milt in the spawning season, which varies according to different temperatures, hardly meet before young fish are seen swimming in the cans where the union takes place, and these young fish live in the cans ten days, or just the length of time required to take them across the continent, where they are deposited in rivers.

The shad no sooner find themselves free in this running water than they immediately start toward the sea, and do not return until three years have gone by. Then they are ready to spawn, and some wonderful and mysterious instinct enables them to find their way back from the sea to the very river and place where they were set free. It is this longing to "see the old home" persevered in and carried out against almost insurmountable obstacles that afford our friends in Natchez, in St. Louis and in Covington, all the towns in fact along the line of the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers, the opportunity to fish for shad.

FRANCIS LIVINGSTON.

EASTER EGG CUSTOMS.

The chief emblem of Easter is the egg. Many opinions as to how it came to be a symbol of the day are current, but most think it is because the egg is the symbol of life, on the principle of omnia ex ovo, and hence of the resurrection.

Eggs were held by the Egyptians as a sacred emblem of the renovation of mankind after the deluge. The Jews adopted the egg to suit the circumstances or their history as a type of their departure

PICKING EGGS.

from the land of Egypt, and it was used in the feast of the passover as part of the furniture of the table with the paschal lamb.

The custom of dyeing eggs at Eastertide dates back to the Fourth century of the Christian church. The Romish church at that era prohibited the eating of eggs during Lent. The store of eggs which accumulated was counted the property of the children, and to enhance the value of the eggs in their estimation they were dyed with brilliant colors and gayly ornamented.

Here is the right way to boil Easter eggs: Boil fresh, clean, white eggs at least ten minutes. Add a little dissolved dye, any color wanted, and a teaspoonful of strong vinegar to a pint of water. Then put in the eggs, and let them remain until the desired shade is obtained. The eggs may be eaten with safety after being colored. Eggs can be colored red by dissolving a little redwood, cochineal or carmine in the water in which they are boiled. Let them remain in the water some time. When done wipe them with a flannel slightly oiled. Spinach water will make the eggs light green; saffron, yellow.

The patterns of any print may be transferred to the egg by sewing it up in a piece of the calico, the right side next the egg, and boiling the egg for about ten minutes in water in which a tablespoonful of soda has been dissolved.

Generally it will be found best in decorating eggs to "blow" them instead of boiling. Pierce each egg with a darning needle and blow out the contents. Then the shell is ready for decoration, and may be painted in water colors or sepia.

The street gamin does not lose his share of Easter joy, though he goes to no church and has no new clothes to wear. Eggs are cheapest at Easter, and the little fellows gamble with a game that is called "picking eggs." Each boy looks for the strongest egg, testing it by tapping the end against his teeth. The sound tells whether the egg is strong or not. When the particular young purchaser is suited with the strength of his egg he finds some boy with whom to "pick." The sharp end of the egg is the "pint," the round end the "butt." The pints are struck, the boy who proposes the game striking first. The other boy holds his thumb and forefinger around the top of his egg, so it can be struck only on the "pint." The striker keeps up his blows until one egg is cracked. Then he holds up the "butt" of his egg, and the other boy strikes it until one of those is cracked. The boy who succeeds in breaking the other's egg at both ends wins the broken egg. He can sell all he wins for a cent apiece at home or in the stores, where there is always a brisk trade for cracked eggs.

The egg rolling in the White House grounds each Easter Monday is a scene not reproduced anywhere else in the United States. The grounds are thrown open to the public, and parents and nurses with children of all ages come in the morning. They carry baskets of lunch and others filled with gayly colored eggs, which are to be rolled down the grassy slopes on which the children play, or "picked" as the street gamins do fresh ones. Thousands of children fill the grounds and play with eggs under the

EGG ROLLING AT WASHINGTON.

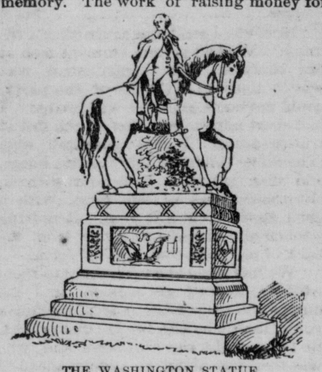
trees until they get hungry and eat the hard boiled ovals with their lunches, with regular picnic appetites. The big band plays in the afternoon, and the visiting thousands are delighted with a sight of the presidential family, who show themselves on the piazza with their friends. Of course the little White House children are chief objects of interest.

SECRET SOCIETY NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM LODGE ROOM AND CASTLE HALL.

A Picture and Description of the Statue of Washington Recently Erected by the Junior Order United American Mechanics at Allegheny City—Notes.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics of western Pennsylvania celebrated Washington's birthday by unveiling a magnificent equestrian statue of the great American in the park at Allegheny City. In June, 1886, it occurred to some of the young patriots in the order that, as Washington's first military experience was gained in the immediate neighborhood of Pittsburg, the Allegheny City park would be a most fitting place to erect a monument to his memory. The work of raising money for



THE WASHINGTON STATUE.

that object was at once begun, and on Feb. 22, 1890, the corner stone, a gift from the West Virginia State Council, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The statue is of white granite, and cost $10,000. It is 10 feet 8 inches high, and weighs forty-three tons. The monument from the ground to the top of the statue is nearly eighteen feet in height. After the unveiling of the monument 15,000 members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics joined in a parade.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Details of Assessments Nos. 195 and 196. Other Notes.

Assessments 195 and 196, payable March 2 and March 16, respectively, contained 66 deaths, New York having 18; Massachusetts, 8; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Texas, 6 each; Alabama and Maryland, 3 each; Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and California, 2 each; Nebraska, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Rhode Island, 1 each. Two were first degree members, 10 of second degree, 14 of third degree, 11 of fourth degree, 2 of fifth degree and 22 of sixth degree. The largest amount contributed by a companion was $2,047, by Frederic George, Sr., a sixth degree member of Council 228 of Columbus, Neb. The smallest amount was $5.28, contributed by Alexander Klein, a second degree member of Council 632, of St. Louis. The balance on hand in the benefit fund Dec. 31, 1890, was $446.64; amount received for benefit fund to Jan. 1, 1891, $17,956,724.85; received since on assessments, $111,515.27; relief advanced returned to the benefit fund, $1,464; total, $18,069,704.12. The total payments to Jan. 19, 1891, were $18,048,278.21 for death and sick benefits and $20,536 for relief benefits since the last report, leaving a balance on hand Jan. 19 of $895.91.

Death claims amounting to about $95,000 were paid in Ohio by the supreme treasurer of the American Legion of Honor during the year 1890.

A new council is in course of construction at East Liverpool, and also one at Gambler, O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

News of Interest Concerning the Condition of the Order—Notes.

Supreme Commander Kite reports that the order has grown from a mere handful in 1883 to nearly 20,000 under the supreme jurisdiction at the present time, and more than that number under the great camp for Michigan.

One of the best evidences of the satisfactory growth of the order is the low average age of new members, which is 33 years 8 months and 20 days.

During the two years ending Dec. 31, 1890, $309,300 was received and paid out for death and disability claims, and $58,036.49 for management expenses.

Out of 13,103 applications for membership received by the supreme medical examiner during 1889-90, 1,018 were rejected.

State Deputy Commander Harry S. Chester, of Elkhart, Ind., is a poet of considerable and increasing fame.

Sir Knight N. S. Boynton was placed on the committee on laws and legislation by the president of the national fraternal congress.

It is said that the largest tent outside of Michigan is that of State Commander R. W. Murray, of Bradford, Pa.

Dr. Charles Graere, of Sandusky, O., who recently returned from a pilgrimage to the international medical congress in Berlin, where he watched the progress of Dr. Koch's lymph experiments, has been a Maccabee for many years. He is president of the Sandusky board of education.

I. O. O. F.

Where the Sovereign Grand Lodge Has Met—Various News Notes.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1819, in which city the grand lodge of Maryland and of the United States (now sovereign grand lodge) met every year until 1839, when it met in Philadelphia, Pa. Since then it has met in different states as follows: From 1840 to 1849 inclusive, in Baltimore; 1850, Cincinnati, O.; 1853, Philadelphia; 1860, Nashville, Tenn.; 1864, Boston; 1867, New York city; 1869, San Francisco; 1871, Chicago; 1874, Atlanta, Ga.; 1875, Indianapolis, Ind.; 1876, Philadelphia; 1880, Toronto, Canada; 1881, Cincinnati; 1883, Providence, R. I.; 1884, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1886, Boston; 1887, Denver, Colo.; 1888, Los Angeles, Cal.; 1889, Columbus, O.; 1890, Topeka, Kan. In the intervening years not mentioned the grand body met in Baltimore.

The grand lodge of Alabama has repealed the clause in their bylaws forbidding members of the order of Odd Fellows soliciting outsiders to join them.

Salt Lake City has four lodges, two encampments and a canton, and is the headquarters for the grand lodge and grand encampment. No Mormons are admitted.

The Topeka entertainment committee of the sovereign grand lodge presented their guests with a very handsome souvenir in the shape of a badge.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Noble Work of the Brooklyn "Bed Fund." Other Items.

The Royal Arcanum Bed Fund association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which has now been in existence for about two years, is one of the noblest and most successful annexes to the order. It looms up grandly in purpose amid the benefits of the royal secret brotherhood, and already much good has been done, says The Brooklyn Eagle. The credit for its existence is due to a very few men—the idea was born in the brains of one man—whose names should be placed on a special roll of honor. Several brothers have been cared for in the hospital—St. John's—and the treatment which they have received there, and which they could not positively have secured at home, has greatly benefited them. In one case, the patient being still in the hospital, the doctors positively declare his life was saved by transferring him to the bed of the association.

Supreme Secretary W. O. Robson reports the W. and O. B. fund transactions for 1890 as follows: Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1889, $159,871.64; received on fifteen assessments in 1890, $2,803,059.96; total available funds, $2,962,931.60; payments in 1890, $2,717,302.20; balance on hand Dec. 31, 1890, $214,129.40 in current account and $31,500 in delayed claims account; claims paid, 925. The membership statement is as follows: Total membership Dec. 31, 1889, 97,992; initiated in 1890, applications received by supreme secretary, 16,550; reinstatements, 245; suspensions and expulsions, 2,300; permanent withdrawals, 60; death claims proven and partially proven in 1890, 983; estimated membership Dec. 31, 1890 (reports not all in), 111,672, thought to be a low estimate.

The Royal Arcanum has two councils in Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta council, No. 160, with 375 members, and Piedmont council, with fifty more, making a total of 425. The membership roll for the year just ended shows a gratifying increase, more than seventy new names being added thereto. The grand lodge of the Royal Arcanum meets in Savannah on the third Wednesday in May.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Subject of a Pythian College Discussed—Other Items.

In the matter of the proposition of Rowena lodge, Gallatin, Tenn., and of the grand lodge, regarding a Pythian college, the supreme lodge heartily indorsed the proposition, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the order universal. It recommended its incorporation under the name of the "Pythian college," authorized its agents or representatives to call on subordinate and grand lodges of the order, wherever situated, for financial aid in endowing and building up said school, and to encourage contributions on the part of others appropriated $1,000 to that worthy object. Surely with this cordial and fraternal indorsement, backed by that of the order in this grand jurisdiction, the success of the noble Pythian project is beyond question.—From Report of Supreme Representatives.

The richest lodge in Indiana is Crescent lodge, No. 33, of New Castle, the total resources of which are $7,587.15, and the next Indianapolis, No. 56, $6,979.66, the latter having the largest membership, 351 knights enrolled.

The order is growing famously at Zanesville, O.

Savannah, Ga., has 665 knights and five lodges.

There are 1,700 Pythian knights in Kansas City and thirteen lodges.

The order in West Virginia gained twelve lodges and 565 members in 1890.

What Secret Societies Are Doing.

The amount of money paid to widows and orphans by the benevolent fraternal societies during the last twenty years is approximately as follows:

Ancient Order of United Workmen.	$32,800,000
Knights of Honor	32,500,000
Royal Arcanum	16,000,000
American Legion of Honor	17,000,000
Knights and Ladies of Honor	16,000,000
Other fraternities	35,000,000
Total of all orders	$149,300,000

This estimate is too small, rather than too large. It excludes the payment made for sick benefits, which probably amount to $10,000,000, as well as those made by the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

The present membership of the benevolent beneficiary orders in the United States and Canada is probably not far from 1,250,000, and they are paying out on death claims not less than $2,000,000 per month, or $24,000,000 annually. The aggregate amount of certificates outstanding is about $2,500,000,000. This prodigious sum will be paid within the next fifty years.—Overseer.

The Elks' New Quarters in Atlanta.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks have fitted up in the old capitol building in Atlanta, Ga., new and handsome quarters, consisting of a lodge room, smoking room, reception room and reading room, in which are kept all the leading newspapers and magazines on file. The rooms are all furnished handsomely with lace curtains, brussels carpets and furniture to match, with all the et ceteras that go toward making magnificent clubrooms. The Elks are not an old organization in Atlanta, but their membership consists of the best class of young men in the city. About 125 members now answer the roll call, with fifty new applications to yet be acted on. It is proposed to run the roster up to about 250.

Knights of the Mystic Chain.

The suit brought by the old against the new select officers of New Jersey, to prevent them from serving, has been decided in favor of the new officers. This suit grew out of the suspension of the select castle of that state by the supreme commander for insubordination in refusing to promulgate his edict in reference to the "hairpin" side degree.

Secret Societies in Atlanta.

There are twenty-nine secret societies in Atlanta, with sixty-seven subordinate lodges, councils, tribes, leagues and so forth, having a total membership of between 6,000 and 7,000. All are in a most prosperous condition and doing good work, not only for each individual member, but for the city at large.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Universal Order of Co-Operation.

This order is paying $100 to persistent members who have fulfilled their pledge of "bringing in two members," and in the short space of three months has enrolled over 12,000 members and established sixty five branches in seven states.

Order of the Royal Ark.

The present membership of the order is upward of 13,500 and located in ten different states.

Mutual One-Year Benefit Association.

The association now has 160 lodges, with over 9,000 members.

WHEN THE NEW WEARS OFF.

He was a youth, and she, a maid,
Both happy, young and gay,
They loved—and life to them was fair
As one continuous May
The croakers saw this happiness,
And said, "Ah, love is blind;
You're happy now, but care will come,
When the new wears off, you'll find."

They married, and then their life grew rich
With calmer, riper joy;
They were as man and wife more fond
Than when as girl and boy.
Their "friends" could not endure the sight,
And said, with worldly wit,
"It will not be so bright and fine
When the new wears off a bit."

Ah, well, the new wore off, of course,
And then, what did they find?
An oldness which was better far.
For Love is not so blind
As selfish Care; and loving hearts
New joys will always meet,
So, when the new wears off, they'll find
Old love the more complete.
—Myrtle Koon Cherryman in Detroit Free Press

LOVE AND POISON.

Old Dr. Sylvester Baird does not practice now. He is retired upon a very fine income, the result of long years of practice, very successful too, in a medical point of view, and being a bachelor loves to gather such of his old cronies as time has spared about him, unawed by the presence of petticoats or the domineering of grown up children, whose rapid modern views are intolerant of old fashioned ways, and who, although they do not express it in so many words, show that they are weary waiting the independence and power that money brings, and which they know must be their portion when hand and brain that patiently gathered it are hidden away in the earth, with their lying griefs cut in the cold and repulsive graveyard marble.

One night the doctor and a few of his gray cronies were gathered around the blaze of his fireplace, in his solidly comfortable sitting room, comparing notes on a case of strychnine poisoning that had startled the town. From this special theme they drifted away to a general discussion of the peculiarities of poisons and then to poisoners, those who pursued the dreadful trade of poisoning others for lucrative gain or place or power, in ages gone by. The doctor of divinity was especially well versed in all of the horrible cases of poisoning by the Borgias of olden days, especially that far famed prelate, Cesare Borgia, who, as many historians allege, in conjuction with his father, concocted the plan of poisoning four of the wealthiest cardinals at an evening party in the Villa Corneto; but by mistake the poison, which was mixed with wine, was administered to Alexander VI and Cesare himself. But Cesare was saved, having partaken of but little of the drugged wine. All the rest died. Then Cesare seized upon the papal treasures, but was afterward overthrown and banished.

It would seem from what the reverend gentleman advanced that he believed that everybody connected with the noble classes in those far back days were poisoners, and that every ambitious man or woman made his or her way to power through the medium of the poison cup. And then, a natural sequence to the process of reasoning indulged in by the cloth, he laid all the blame upon the theological tenets entertained by the people in those days, drawing from one of the retired merchants present the cynical observation, "How strangely like a woman the average clergyman reasons!"

Whereat all present, inclusive of the good natured clergyman himself, laughed pleasantly, while the latter continued in his hit and miss observations. He was satisfied from his reading that as a rule poisoning was originally confined among the higher classes of society, and from this he drew the homily that as a rule adversity drew families closer together than prosperity; he was positive that adversity drew friends together with hooks of steel.

When ambition stepped in the hooks of steel that bound friends together relaxed their grip, jealousies were fomented and the glitter of gold dried the dewy eye of friendship. He did not think, barring insanity, that a case of poisoning ever occurred among people in humble life. He had yet to hear of such an instance. Talk as you will, he asserted, the humbler classes are the closest to God and are the most obedient to his will.

Dr. Baird, who had his eye bent upon the fire while the not unpleasantly voluble clergyman was talking, looked up as he closed and said: "One of your concluding remarks somehow reminds me of a strange case that came under my observation while I was in practice in one of the largest cities of the United States. A watchman was taken suddenly ill while pacing his beat at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, and was carried home.

"The nearest physician, myself as it happened to be, was hurriedly called, and hastening thither I found the man in great distress. Administering something to alleviate his pains, I came to the conclusion that it was a case of poison by strychnine. I put up the proper medicine, and on inquiry found that Dr. C. was the regular family physician. The watchman's wife was a handsome English woman, about 35 years of age, who stood at the foot of the bed during my ministrations to her husband, with nothing peculiar about her except a pair of piercing black eyes. I do not know that I would have remembered the expression of her eyes but for the fact that the watchman, in an interval of his paroxysms, groaned out, 'Oh, doctor! I was all right until I ate that little piece of pork.'

"I happened to look up at the time and found the wife's eyes bent upon my face with a sharp scrutiny of suspicious inspection. But there was trouble written in her face, and I attributed the look at the time to the natural anxieties of a wife. I had a more important case on hand for that morning, and giving the necessary directions to the woman, together with instructions to call the family physician next day, and believing that the watchman with the necessary attention was in a fair way of recovery, I retired.

"But the watchman died. I read of the fact in the newspapers, but found that no suspicions attached in the case; poison was not even hinted at. I remember only entertaining surprise at the time, but as the time went by the affair grew upon me to such a degree that I was constrained by curiosity, which amounted to partial mania, to investigate. One day I happened in to the health office, where the record of deaths and their causes are kept, and turning to the proper name found that the watchman's death was attributed to the intense heat which prevailed upon the night when he was found writhing upon his beat.

"It instantly occurred to me that Dr. C., whom I knew, must have known from the man's general condition, as well as the medicine which I prescribed, that it was a case of strychnine poisoning, and I must confess that it struck me with a suspicion, which I instantly repelled, that the doctor was in some way particeps criminis. I made it a point, however, to casually throw myself in his way, and to raise the question of the death of the watchman. The first few words which the doctor dropped convinced me that he was in no way mixed up in the mysteries of the death.

"He stated briefly that when he was called the man was dying, with only a few breaths left in his body. The wife had informed him that I had been gone but a short time before he was called, and that I had said her husband had been overcome by the heat and something the watchman had eaten, which disagreed with his stomach. The fact is Dr. C. had not been called in until the afternoon. On comparing notes Dr. C. became interested, and knowing the people in the neighborhood, where he was often called, began a course of cautious inquiry, and in the course of time gave me the following facts:

"When the watchman died, and while the preparations for the funeral were going on, the widow gave great scandal to the neighborhood on account of her deportment. Her face was absolutely radiant with the happiest of expressions and the sound of her voice was as joyous as the expression of her face. She talked glibly on the most trivial of subjects and welcomed people as though a wedding instead of a funeral were going on. Noticing finally that some of the callers were shocked at her actions, she became demure and silent, and called up an affectation of sudden grief, but it did not last long; the old radiance came back, and it seemed that the short time of her simulated grief redoubled the intensity of her broadly apparent happiness when her natural feelings triumphed.

"In due time after the burial of her husband she drew $2,000 insurance money from a life insurance company, and, disposing of such effects as she had, bought tickets for herself and family of three children to England. It was only after her departure that Dr. C. learned that the medicines which I had prescribed had not been administered, but had been thrown in a closet, where they were found intact subsequently. She told a neighbor that her reason for doing this was that she was a Catholic, and would not give her husband a Protestant doctor's medicine.

"Having started into the investigation together, Dr. C. and myself extended it to the subsequent career of this woman. On her arrival in England, where, as it transpired, her girlhood's lover lived, she sought him out, and found that he had entered the British army as a common soldier. But, nothing deterred by this, she flew to his arms, and they were married, although she knew him to be a common drunkard, only saved from a drunkard's grave by the rigid discipline of the army.

"And ere long she also knew that she was indifferent to his selfish egotism and swinish character. She loved him and she was near him, and that was all she cared. He beat her, but she loved the hand that rained the blows upon her head. He squandered every dollar of the money which she possessed, and when his regiment was ordered to the West Indies he left without even taking a farewell look at her as she lay, not only in a bed of sickness but in a bed of poverty, with her three children in the poorhouse. She only wept, but never upbraided her heart's love when she heard how he had brutally deserted her."

As the doctor ceased the cynical merchant hummed the line, "'Tis love that makes the world turn round."—J. W. W. in Detroit News.

He Got One.

At one of the tin type galleries the other day a gentleman who was in waiting noticed a boy about 10 years old hanging around the door, and he beckoned him in and asked what was wanted.

"Could I get a picture here?" whispered the lad.

"Why, yes."

"How much'll it cost?"

"Only a quarter. You'll be next."

"But it isn't for me, sir; it's a picture of my brother Jim."

"Oh, that won't make any difference. Bring him in any time."

"I—I—can't, sir!" gasped the boy.

"Why?"

"'Cause he's d-dead, sir; died this morning!"

Upon investigation the boy was found to be possessed of only eleven cents, and after ascertaining that his statements were true, the gentleman paid the expense of sending the artist up with his camera and securing two full dozen tin types of the pale faced dead lying in a house where cold and hunger held places almost as members of the family.—Detroit Free Press.

Young Henry George Savage, who is exploring some of the unknown lands of Japan, is a grandson of Walter Savage Landor, and an artist of note. He has traveled into the interior of Hokhaido and to the Kurile islands, going on horseback 2,800 miles and walking some 400 miles. For seventy days he lived entirely on raw fish, seaweed and rice.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

STYLES THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Fashions for Children—The Picturesque Simplicity Expressed in Fine Material, Artistic Harmony of Coloring and Deft Workmanship—Little Girls' Costumes.

Gray astrakhan and white Thibet goat are the furs most worn by children. Pelisses made of white lambswool for toddlers of two or three have capes of Thibet goat. There are cozy little bonnets and tiny muffs made of the same fur to wear with these pelisses. Little coats made entirely of white fox are very taking.

LITTLE GIRLS' COSTUMES.

Children's evening and party dresses are very dainty, and there is a picturesque simplicity expressed even in the more costly costumes. The dresses here sketched are for evening wear. One is a pretty frock made of a light woolen fabric for a girl of ten or twelve. The bodice has a smocked silk vest and is trimmed with a little hand embroidery.

The hem of the skirt is also embroidered and a ribbon sash encircles the waist. If you like this dress you can easily duplicate it; the model is very simple. The frock with the high waist is for quite a tiny girl. It can be made in either silk or serge. The skirt is decorated with several rows of narrow ribbon and the quaintly cut bodice is smocked in front.

"The Dolly Varden" costume is a pretty one for a little girl to wear at a wedding. The skirt is of quilted satin, with small panniers of flowered brocade. The bodice is made wholly of brocade, set off with a lace fichu and ruffles of lace.

Headdresses of Ribbon and Lace.

The old fashioned headdresses of ribbon, lace and flowers, which were abandoned many years ago, are coming to the fore again in the new theatre and concert coiffures. One of these is a wreath of roses without foliage, with an aigrette at the front. Another consists of a bias band of velvet with gold lace attached to it, the ends of the velvet being knotted at the back. Still another is a tiny cap of gold embroidery surrounded by a twist of velvet, gauze or plush. Two rolls of fillets of black gauze covered with gold embroidery, placed one above the other, ornamented with jeweled pins or a feather aigrette, form a sort of crownless turban.

Pretty light coiffures are made of silk tulle trimmed with small feathers. For those who do not shrink from oddities there is a Japanese roof shaped little headdress of open gold passementerie; these and the fillet bonnets both leave the hair to show in curls or twists. As to the hair itself universal tolerance prevails. It may be worn low, a la Grecque, or very high, if that is most becoming. All varieties at once can be seen at any reception, and even some—few, it must be admitted—with smooth bands and a coil at the center of the back.—Harper's Bazar.

A Convenient Novelty.

A convenient novelty just introduced, which appeals to both sexes, is a silver case for elevated railroad, bridge, ferry and car tickets. This case is of such shape and size that it can be slipped into the vest pocket or may be worn from the watch chain. It is instantaneously operated by a thumb slide, which throws the ticket into the hand. The beauty of this arrangement is that it can be worked without removing the glove or even taking the case from the pocket. Men tell how much profanity it prevents, while women welcome it as an important addition to the list of small articles especially adapted for favors, and my lady is not averse to wearing one of these conveniences as a pendant to her already overladen chatelaine.

A New Basque Bodice

The basques of bodices are much longer, both for in and out door wear. The model shown in our cut is fashioned in this new style.

A HOUSE DRESS.

The waistcoat or underfront is drawn without darts to the figure. The seams of the bodice are joined two inches below the waist, and the remainder left open to form a tabbed basque.

Things Told by Manicures.

The finger nails are not worn so pointed nor so long as formerly. Neither are the nails so highly polished as they were a short time ago. Manipulation is the best thing for improving the color of the hands. It will whiten and soften the quality of the skin.

A London manicure tells that Mr. Gladstone's finger nails are particularly good, of fine color and size, and nicely kept. Handsome nails always go with a well shaped hand. Mr. Gladstone's hands are rather large, and the fingers are large in proportion. The skin is very soft, and the lines, although numerous, are not remarkable.

CLOUDING OF A BRILLIANT MIND.

Incurable Insanity of a Noted Salt Lake Poetess.

"The poet is born, not made. Once born no Medusa can strike him dumb." This poetic statement of a profound truth has often been exemplified by the struggle of a poetic soul out of pain, poverty and ignominy toward the light, and never more forcibly than in the case of Sarah E. Carmichael, the Salt Lake City poetess. The news that she is now insane is no surprise. The wonder is that she could remain sane one year after realizing what she did thirty years ago.

She was born at Nauvoo, Ills., in 1843, at the beginning of the Mormon troubles there. Her father was an humble Mormon of the most practical sort. Her mother was delicate and sensitive, and the horrors of her situation materialized in her daughters born at the time. Mary was an imbecile from birth;

SARAH CARMICHAEL.

Sarah, nervous and excited, exhibited an unnatural precocity—the genius too often nearly allied with madness. Her heart was with her people in all their wanderings and troubles till she grew old enough to realize the true nature of polygamy. Then she entered on that awful struggle so many such people have to pass through—the breaking away from an hereditary faith.

The civil war came, and the Mormons openly exulted in the destruction of the Union. This completed her enfranchisement, and she came out as a contributor to the Salt Lake Vidette, the Gentile organ, established in Salt Lake City by General P. E. Conner while he was military commandant in Utah. Out of the federal officers at Camp Douglas, the resident employes of various overland transportation companies, the federal officials and a very few liberal Mormons, was formed a small but remarkably brilliant social and literary circle, and to this circle Miss Carmichael was warmly welcomed. But it was not till President Lincoln was assassinated that the outside world heard of her. In one hour after the news reached the city she was seeking relief in verse; before night she had written that wonderfully plaintive production, of which a specimen verse may well be cited:

Strongest arms were closely folded,
Most impassioned lips at rest;
Scarcely seemed a heaving motion
On the nation's wounded breast.
Tears were frozen in their sources,
Blushes burned themselves away,
Language bled through broken heart threads,
Lips had nothing left to say.
Yet there was a marble sorrow
On each still face, chiseled deep;
Something more than words could utter,
Something more than tears could weep.

Of all the poems on the subject the national committee adjudged it best and sent the author a medal. In June, 1866, a small volume of her poems was published by private subscription. About that time she married Dr. C. Williamson, and they resided in the east till better days came in Utah, when they located in Salt Lake City. But the strain upon Mrs. Williamson's feelings, first by breaking away from the church, and later by the threats and insults to which she was subjected, proved too great for endurance, and her mind passed under the cloud. Many of her most striking and original productions were not included in the volume of 1866, and must be sought for in the files of old magazines and journals.

GOVERNOR TRUMBULL'S WAR OFFICE

The Sons of the Revolution Will See That It Is Preserved.

A little old building at Lebanon, Conn., has lately become the object of much attention. It is not a sightly structure, and its intrinsic value is so

LEBANON'S HISTORIC BUILDING.

small that it can hardly be mentioned in dollars. Yet the Connecticut Society of Sons of the Revolution has decided, and wisely, too, to expend a considerable sum for its restoration and preservation, for the little old building is the famous war office of that Revolutionary hero Governor Jonathan Trumbull. Within its walls the war council appointed by the Connecticut house of representatives held over 1,200 sessions, and at the meetings such noted persons were present as Washington, Lafayette, Count Rochambeau, Marquis de Chastellux, Baron de Montesquieu, Duke de Lauzun, Admiral Tiernay, Generals Sullivan, Knox, Putnam, Parsons, Spence and Sam Adams, John Adams, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.

Some time ago Mrs. Wattles, the owner of the structure, offered to deed it to the town if the officials would agree to keep it in repair. The frugal taxpayers declined the gift, and so the patriotic old lady—she is ninety-one years of age—has bestowed it upon the Sons of the Revolution, who were only too glad to agree to the stipulated conditions. The society will also erect a suitable monument over the graves of Governor Trumbull and his two distinguished sons.

Bad Luck of a Californian.

A California farmer who, fortunately for himself, is wealthy, has tried many enterprises and failed in all of them. His high class horses, cows, sheep and hogs died almost as fast as they were purchased. Angora goats now on his land are also perishing for some unknown reason. The farmer, who lives near Marysville, says that after the last Angora has expired he will turn his attention to the raising of Maltese cats. If the felines fail to thrive he intends to go out of business and to write a book on "Success in Stock Breeding."

TO AID WORKING WOMEN

A PLAN TO ENABLE THEM TO ATTEND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mrs. McGuirk First in the Field with Suggestions on a Subject Which Is of Unusual Interest to the Country's Women Wageworkers.

[Special Correspondence.]

Shall wage earners and working girls in particular go to the Columbian fair at Chicago whenever it is held?

There can hardly be but one sensible answer to that question, however it is regarded. The fair represents the combined efforts of the workers in its exhibits, and it is the especial aim of the ladies' board of managers that the work of women shall have a fair and equal standing with that of men. There will be gathered in the fair building handiwork of hundreds of women all over the United States and Europe. The joint product of man and woman will be shown, and woman given credit for everything that she has done.

The unique work, the ideas of bright women will be shown, the progress of women along the hundreds of lines where she is engaged will find expression, the inventions of women that are given form and shape by thousands of working girls scattered all over the country will be there.

And who ought to see these things if not the people who will later on create them? The inventor will be there. She or he may create ideas, but the working girl is going to give them life.

The ladies' board of managers is going to consider some plan by which working women may avail themselves to a wide degree of the opportunity to exhibit at the fair. They will endeavor to devise some practical scheme whereby women who are making articles that ought to be displayed, but by reason of poverty are unequal to the expense of maintaining an exhibit for six months, will be assisted to do so. Of course they can't take every one to see these exhibits, but there is one way by which working girls can arrange that for themselves. It is so simple that in these days of co-operative societies no one could doubt its practicability and the benefit of it.

It is by means of weekly contributions to a common fund, which shall be maintained from the time of the formation of the society until such time as it shall be withdrawn for fair expenses.

The details of the plan will have to be worked out to suit the conditions of the members of the associations, and doubtless will widely differ, but the general outlines may be similar, and these are advanced as being at the same time likely to be possible and practical.

The women in one mercantile or manufacturing establishment shall form themselves into a fair fund club. If the whole number who desire to try to go is very large then let those in one or two departments combine together instead. It is supposed, of course, that they will realize that the trip and study of the fair is going to be a benefit to them. There may be some who are not sure about being able to go finally. To meet this all payments must be credited to the individual making them, and if at any time she finds it necessary to withdraw the total amount of her payments can be returned.

The payment will be weekly or monthly according to the rate of wages obtained and the decision of the members as to the amount they can save up without hardship. As is always the case, any amount can be spent, but as this plan is designed for the approval of working women who receive from six to ten dollars a week it is not supposed that anything but the strictest economy and most prudent outlay will be contemplated. Some idea must be secured of how much the trip can be made for. It is proposed to endeavor to secure from the railroads a "working woman's" ticket that shall be only issued to members of fair fund clubs. Most women will doubtless feel as if a week was all the time they could afford to give to the fair besides the time necessary to travel, and it should give ample time to secure a good deal of benefit.

Entertainment while in Chicago is the next thing to be considered, and it is hoped that, if the women take hold of the club movement and make it sufficiently extensive, a plan of entertainment can be put in operation by Chicago women that will reduce the expenses to less than five dollars for the seven days in Chicago. Another question is that of the wages to be lost by the week's absence. This is a pertinent question, and I should suggest that the amount to be lost be reckoned in when deciding on the sum to be saved up. That will relieve both the club members and their families from any anxiety.

The entire sum necessary for the trip can vary from $50 to $100, but I believe with skillful management trips allowing for four days' travel and six days' stay in Chicago can be managed for much less than the latter figure and very close to the former.

There is over two years, according to the latest decisions, before the opening of the fair. By the immediate formation of clubs and the payment of from fifty cents to one dollar weekly and the postponement of the trip until toward the close of the fair the necessary sum can be raised.

Besides the benefit to be derived from studying the exhibits, if this fair fund club can be made to cover a big territory it will bring together such a crowd of working women as has never yet met.

Among the possibilities is that the movement may result in a working woman's week, when particular attention could be paid to them in every way.

Aside from the idea of the great benefit promised by the chance to see what has been accomplished by women and the rousing of new ideas and stimulating working women all over the country to a continued effort for equality in work and wages, is this hope that a union of many interests that never has existed may be effected now.

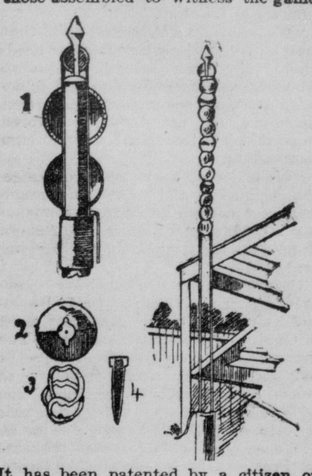
MRS. MCGUIRK.

Washington, D. C.

SCORES IN THE AIR.

New Device to Enable Ball Cranks to Keep Track of the Game.

The illustration represents a device for keeping the score of baseball and other games in such a manner that it will be constantly within view of all those assembled to witness the game.



It has been patented by a citizen of Hempstead, N. Y.

A tabular socket, shown in figure 4, is driven into the ground, this socket being adapted to receive a pole, and being provided with a cap to exclude dirt when the device is not in use. The pole, which may be made in sections, if desired, supports at its top a pulley, as shown in figure 1, a metal sleeve being movable upon the pole by means of a cord attached to the sleeve, passing over the pulley, and thence to the ground.

The score is kept by different colored balls, a striped or banded ball indicating a blank when no runs have been made in an inning. The score ball is of tin or sheet metal, bent or pressed to shape in the form of two half sections of a hollow sphere, hinged at one side and with a spring latch at the other side, as shown in figure 2, each section having a circular recess at its top and bottom edge, to provide for the closing of the sections around the pole and so that it will freely slide thereon. A channel is also provided in these recesses, through which the cord passes, and each ball is provided with a spring adapted to bear with sufficient force against the pole to hold the ball in any position in which it may be left thereon.

The different colored balls or blanks, as they are placed on the pole and drawn up by means of the sleeve and cord, during the progress of the game, are thus held conspicuously in view, as shown in the large figure.

A gripper is provided, shown in figure 3, for use in case a score ball should be elevated by mistake. The gripper is made of spring wire, bent to form a partial base ring, with circular side pieces or wrings adapted to make a spring clasp around the ball, says the Scientific American. The gripper is attached to the top of the sleeve by means of studs on the inner face of the base ring, which fit in apertures in the sleeve, whereby the gripper may be drawn into engagement with the ball, after which the sleeve is permitted to descend, with the ball held by the gripper.

WILL NOT SURRENDER.

The Association Bound to Have a Club in Cincinnati.

There will be two clubs in Cincinnati. The association has so decided, and the money has been subscribed. The magnates were at first struck dumb at Al Johnson's act in selliug them out, but they recovered, faced the situation and decided on war. The association men were at Cincinnati to adopt a schedule, but they postponed that business for awhile to consider the larger emergency which confronted them. The representatives who went into caucus were Von der Ahe, of St. Louis; Wagner, of Philadelphia; Bennett, of Washington; Phelps, of Louisville; Hart, of Boston; Barnie, of Baltimore, and Schmelz, of Columbus. An entire day and a large part of the evening was devoted to the consideration of the situation. It was finally decided to put an association in Cincinnati, each city in the association to be assessed $5,000 to meet the expense. As yet they have no grounds in view for the local club, though it is claimed two or three good sites have been offered. Telegrams were received from Von der Horst of Baltimore, and Prince of Boston, urging a determined stand, and promising hearty concurrence in the action of the conference. The magnates have recovered from the consternation caused by Johnson's treachery and present a bold front.

The sentiment among the delegates is to fight the league to the bitter end. Steps will be taken immediately to organize a club under the management of Kelly. Ground has been offered by Cincinnati, Covington and Oakley. The latter is the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and is on the line of that road.

The Chicago League Club.

The Chicago team of the coming season will have the following strength, based on last year's official averages:

POSITION.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Luby, p.	.342	.783
Anson, 1b.	.311	.978
Carroll, r. f.	.285	.930
Wilmot, l. f.	.278	.937
Burns, 3b.	.277	.893
Cooney, s. s.	.271	.936
Nagle, c.	.264	.861
Foster, c. f.	.247	.986
Hutchison, p.	.203	.880
Stein, p.	.159	.777
Kittridge, c.	.201	.853
Pfeffer, 2b.	.298	.916
Gumbert, p.	.253	.945
Ryan, c. f.	.330	.864

The new men, Dahlen and Graff, have only minor league records. Anson's club is a remarkably evenly balanced team and a team of run getters that will put up a hustling game of ball that people will like to see. If it has a fault it is in the absence of good strong batting material and the absence of beef in the team.

Poor Old Detroit.

Poor Detroit has the finest ball grounds in the country and no club to represent the city.

WINTER HORSE-RACING.

The Sport Upheld by David W. Higgins, Judge at Dundee.

Horse-racing in winter is an enterprise none the less legitimate because it is purely American, none the less reputable because it seemingly has a few attendant evils.

It was my lot to be intimately connected with the management of the first winter racing meeting held east of the Alleghanies. That meeting has proved the forerunner of a new era on the American turf, an era which has yet by no means attained its fruition. From the first little meeting held on sterile hills, this industry has grown and prospered. Were this indisputable fact not sufficient argument in favor of winter racing, it could with propriety be added that some of the ablest minds, bitterly opposed to winter racing in the days of its infancy, are now its warmest adherents.

It has been argued that racing horses in cold and snow and rain is cruelty to animals; that racing during winter months is not sport; that the worst elements of humanity are attracted. None of the foregoing claims will bear scrutiny. When snow and sleet abound does commerce stand still? Does the merchant notify his stableman to keep the draught horses in their stalls and deliver no goods until the weather improves?

Winter racing is the truest, most successful and prosperous kind of sport. It is business and pleasure happily and and successfully commingled.

Racing in "off" months furnishes a training school for the larger tracks, both as regards man and beast.

I declare it as my opinion that the enormous prosperity and popularity attending the sport of racing thoroughbreds is due almost solely to the fact that the masses have indorsed it. The old adage needs an addendum in America. Here racing is "the sport of kings," for which commoners have the privilege of paying.

Nor is it difficult to understand this state of affairs. It seems the simplest thing in the world to realize that young men and old men who years ago belonged to one, six or more social organizations now secure their recreation by visiting the race-track and the ballfield. That is the source from which the bulk of the money supporting these institutions is derived.—David W. Higgins, in N. Y. Journal.

TRIGGER AND TARGET.

In the big pigeon shooting handicap at Hendon, Eng., the second prize, amounting to $810, was won by a boy named Brown, who is known as young Nimrod.

The first shoot for the Prix du Casino at Monte Carlo was won by an American, G. L. Lorrillard. Since then six Americans have tried but without success.

Thorne, the wing shot, who went to Europe with Macalester, the Philadelphia shooter, defeated Walter Blake, one of the cracks of England, in a 100 bird match for $500 a side, at Nice recently.

Martinez Chick, a salesman in a gun store at San Diego, Cal., is considered the best live-pigeon shot on the coast. He defeated John L. Brewer twice in matches at live birds, by scoring 95 each time.

A pigeon match between Fred Hoey and Robert Lawrence for $2,000 was shot at Babylon, L. I., March 6. Each man shot at 100 live birds, and each killed 70. In the shoot-off, at 30 birds each, Lawrence was the winner.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS.

Charles Hibbs, champion pedestrian of St. Louis, wants to walk George Stokes twelve or twenty-four hours for 70 and 30 per cent. of the gate receipts in Chicago.

William Brotherton, of Napa, Cal., has started on a tramp to New York, trundling a wheelbarrow before him. He wins $2,000 if he completes the journey in six months.

"Ted" Pritchard and "Jack" Burke had a glove-fight before the Albany club in London, Eng., for £1,000. Pritchard won in three rounds. He will now go to America if he can make a match.

Robert Burns, of Providence, and Jack Fitzpatrick, of Liverpool, will spar for a $600 purse before the Ajax club, Boston, on April 17 at 118 pounds. The Englishman was imported to meet Griffen, but the latter has been matched to fight Ike Weir.

Jockeys Form a Combine.

For several months past the jockeys have been quietly banding themselves together for their own protection. This was caused mainly by the different jockey clubs appointing a licensing board which makes it compulsory for trainers and jockeys to obtain licenses before they can train or ride horses on a "legitimate track." They have agreed to adopt a uniform rule of prices to be charged for winning and losing mounts, and a resolution signed by all the principal jockeys will be presented to the licensing board at their next meeting. The prices adopted are: Fifty dollars for winning a stake race; $25 for winning an ordinary race and $10 for every losing mount. The jockeys who have already signed this petition are Fred Taral, George Taylor, Marty Bergen, Fred Day, George Miller, Willie De-Long, George Covington, Ed Garrison, Joe Bergen, Hugh Penny, George Miller and others.

Fitzsimmons Challenges Hall.

George R. Clark has deposited $2,500 with Harry Ballard, of the Chicago Inter Ocean, as a deposit for a fight between Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall for the middle-weight championship. Clark has Fitzsimmons under contract and will match him against Hall, the fight to take place before the San Antonio (Tex.) athletic club, which has offered a purse of $15,000. Hall can have as much of a side bet as he chooses. Clark stipulates that the conditions which prevailed in the Dempsey fight must govern this. The loser is to receive $1,000 out of the purse.

FOREIGN TRADE VALUE.

IT IS NOT WEALTH, NOR DOES IT MAKE WEALTH.

The Foreign Trade of This Country of Trifling Importance — Our Domestic Trade Over Ninety Per Cent. of All. Value of Our Home Market.

The Free-traders attach much importance to foreign trade, which they regard as a source of great wealth to the nation.

The wealth of a country is not shown by the amount of its imports and exports. It is seen in the every day manner of life of the masses of its people. It is seen in the character and quantity of the food they eat; in the quality of the beds they sleep in, of the houses they live in; in the character of their social life; in the quality of the education which they give their children.

Foreign trade exchanges wealth; it does not make it. Wealth is not made by exchange, but by production. Trade produces nothing. It serves a useful purpose in the distribution of wealth, but is not itself wealth. Neither can it make wealth. If, in the making of a bargain, one side is cheated, it may be said that the wealth of the one side has been increased, but the total sum remains the same. When the transaction is a fair and even exchange, as under the operation of the principle of caveat emptor it is bound in the long run to be, nothing is made by it, and wealth is in no way augmented.

Foreign trade does not add to the wealth of a country. On the contrary, except in so far as it consists of articles inhibited by soil or climate in one of the countries to the trade, it is evidence of a vicious distribution of the industries of that country. If foreign trade decreases by reason of a people supplying their own wants, the decrease is an evidence of increasing prosperity.

But in any event the foreign commerce of this country is a trifle, a bagatelle, compared with our magnificent domestic commerce, which, thanks to our Protective tariff, is unexampled among the nations, whether of the present day or of all history. In the extent and completeness of its material resources, and, above all, in the high spirit and intellectuality of its people, our country can rely upon itself.

While shiploads of goods are undoubted evidence of production, I deny that the extent of foreign commerce is of itself any evidence of prosperity.

As shown by the investigations of the select parliamentary committee of England, it has often happened that the foreign commerce of that country was largest when the times were hardest, because the people at home were too poor to buy, and the goods had to be exported in order to find sale. It is no sign of prosperity that one's dealings with foreigners increase; they may increase at the expense of dealings with one's neighbors. As production increases, if wages be pressed down, the laborer will become less and less a consumer, and the articles he would be glad to buy if he had the money may have to be sold abroad. Such foreign trade is no sign that the country is getting richer, but, on the contrary, it is a sign that its people are getting poorer.

Foreign trade spoils the equilibrium of a nation's industry; it leaves them one sided and disjointed, and postpones indefinitely the period of their natural co-ordination.

We are one country and one people, with one future and one destiny; subject to the same burdens of taxation, to the same duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and living on the highest plane of material civilization ever known to mankind. As against all the world we must regard ourselves as one family, between whose members there exist reciprocal duties which may not—nay, cannot be overlooked by any without injury to all.

Our geographical situation, separated as we are by the fiat of nature from the older forms, the stagnant conditions and the imbruting civilizations of other continents, warrants us in demanding of the intellectual men among us—the professors and political economists of the country, themselves sharers of the national prosperity—that they shall investigate the new conditions of humanity, that they shall take into account the manhood and spirituality of a people. Our workmen have a right to demand of the professors of polite learning that they shall study not merely books of literature but the book of labor, and that they shall cease their attempts to adjust the conditions of the free citizens of this country to the conditions, infinitely lower, which prevail in other countries.

The trifling character of our foreign, compared with our domestic, trade may be gathered from a few figures. The bureau of statistics estimates the total production of the United States in 1880 as worth $10,000,000,000, or $200 per capita of the population, and that of this $200 the value exported was $17, or 8½ per cent.; the value consumed at home, $183, or 91½ per cent. Is it worth while to trouble ourselves about such a "foreign trade" when our home trade offers to our farmers, manufacturers and merchants the richest market in the world?

The abandonment of our protective policy for the purpose securing foreign trade would be to save at the spigot and lose at the bung.

England, having already lost much of her foreign market through the adoption of protective policies by Germany, France, Italy and Russia, is filled with apprehension that, by the bill under consideration, her greatest market will be taken from her. This is made manifest by the tone of her public press, and by the loud protests which have come to us from the manufacturing centers of that country.

By reason of the want of equilibrium in her own industries, her agriculturists being unable to furnish the food necessary for the support of her manufactures, England's position is such that at any moment the laws of a foreign country might force a deportation of large numbers of her people. What a helpless and pitiful attitude for a great national

SOUND PROTECTION DOCTRINES.

Difference in Wages the Measure of a Protective Tariff.

For once we find ourselves concurring with a prominent Free-trade journal in approval of certain resolutions of a committee of young Republicans in Massachusetts. The resolutions to which we refer are as follows:

"We believe in a Protective tariff that shall impose duties where they are needed, and only where needed, to equalize the labor cost of production and to develop American resources and American commerce, but not to relieve favored corporations or individuals from foreign competition.

"We believe in the extension of American commerce and in the encouragement of American shipping, and in placing it on an equal footing with foreign shipping in the struggle for the carrying trade of the world."

Our Mugwump contemporary, however, sees fit to construe these resolutions as hostile to the McKinley tariff bill and to the subsidy measures. The divergence of our views from those of our contemporary seems therefore to consist in the details of the application of Protective principles to both domestic industries and to our foreign commerce.

We are quite willing to limit the rates of Protection as set forth in the statement of our Free-trade opponent that "the measure of a Protective duty should be the difference in wages between this and the competing foreign country."

The question to be determined is where the limit lies, and to ascertain this is the duty of legislation. The Protectionist leaders in congress have constantly avowed that the difference between American and foreign wages should be the guide for fixing the degree of Protection, and to say that they have exceeded the bounds prescribed by this rule is to misstate or exaggerate the fact. If it can be shown that these limits have been transgressed we admit that a revision should be made, provided it should appear that the rates are in any way sufficiently detrimental to justify the injurious consequences of renewed agitation of the whole question.

Our contemporary is to be congratulated for having concurred and recognized, if only for an instant, the true principles of Protection.

MAGNITUDE OF OUR HOME TRADE.

Infinitely Greater Than the Much Talked Of Foreign Trade.

One gets a hint of the stupendous magnitude of our home trade in the statistics of traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, which connects Lake Superior with the waterways to the eastward. The figures are as follows:

	1890.	1889.
Vessels, number	10,537	9,577
Lockages, number	4,970	4,684
Registered tonnage, net	8,454,478	7,221,935
Freight towage, net tons	9,041,213	7,516,022
Passengers, number	34,856	25,112
Coal, net tons	2,076,925	1,629,197
Flour, barrels	3,239,104	2,228,707
Wheat, bushels	16,217,370	16,211,854
Other grain, bushels	2,133,245	2,044,384
Iron ore, net tons	4,774,708	4,095,857
Manufactured and pig iron, net tons	116,327	57,560
Salt, barrels	179,431	168,250
Copper, net tons	43,729	33,456
Silver ore, net tons	8,432	5,947
Lumber, 1,000 feet B. M.	361,923	315,854
Unclassified freight, net tons	371,294	312,410

The freight carried this year is valued at $10,221,870,000. The value was $8,873,254,715 in 1889. Although this is the traffic of a single inland lake in an out of the way corner of this big country of ours, and although there are half a dozen railroads competing with the canal for freight, yet the figures throw in the shade the traffic of that highway for the traffic of the "world's markets," the Suez canal, notwithstanding that the navigation season of the Sault is only two-thirds as long. Such facts and figures must impress every one with the incomparable magnitude and value of our home trade, and they also indicate the comparative insignificance of the trade of the "world's markets."

"Reformers" Who Are Free-Traders.

Those who believe that "Tariff reform is not Free-trade" should give the following extract from the anti-Protection Springfield Republican their closest attention:

A canvass of tariff and tax opinions has been made among the members of the New York Reform club by The Commercial Advertiser. The more than 100 answers received show that about one-half the members regard absolute Free-trade as the ultimate goal of reform, to be reached generally through slow and cautious tariff reduction. Such a result would of course necessitate the imposition of other than customs taxes for the Federal revenue, and the answers as to the nature of the substitute are interesting. Thirty-three favor an income tax and fifty-one a tax on inheritances as among the means of supporting the government, while no less than seventy declare unequivocally for a tax on land values, though only about thirty subscribe to the George plan of state appropriation of the full rental value of land. Not knowing the number of the club's membership, it is impossible to judge how far the organization is here represented. But the ideas of Henry George have certainly gained a powerful following there.

Free-trade Testimony.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the "reform" editor, the truth about prices will creep into the news columns or market reports of his paper, and even into the editorial columns when his watchful care to keep up the delusion as to the real effects of the new tariff has been momentarily relaxed. The Free-trade Commercial Bulletin, of New York, in an editorial on Dec. 29, commenting upon the flattering monthly report of our exports, says:

"The conclusion may be fairly drawn that, excepting in breadstuffs, there was no advance of prices out of harmony with the movement of prices in other countries."

This sentence is in direct contradiction to what the editorial columns of The Bulletin have been asserting ever since the passage of the McKinley bill.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Are Athletics Needed by Brain Workers, or Do They Shorten Life?

Apropos of some contemplations over the careers of Cardinal Newman and John Boyle O'Reilly lately indulged in by a contemporary, The Medical Record, says: The former was a frail, slight man, of infirm constitution, but despite this he lived to a very advanced age; the latter was a man of splendid physique, who kept his system in training by physical exercise, athletic sports, and followed all the suggestions of modern physical culture. Yet he died in the prime of life. Shall we not then live quiet, ascetic lives, ignoring the body and cultivating the spirit, or shall we cultivate both body and mind?

The latter course is the one so much commended today, yet it is not a sure passport to longevity, as many cases prove. In fact, the brain worker is better if he lives a regular, temperate life, and pays no attention to the development of his muscles. A little walk, some fresh air and sound sleep are all he needs. Some people, to be sure, can be athletes and do brain work also, but it is not the rule. A sound mind should have a sound body, but it does not need herculean muscles. The best athletic work is done by growing boys and adolescents, who have an extra supply of vitality. When they have matured, and undertaken the responsible work of life, they speedily drop out of the championships. And the lesson we would draw from the opposite cases brought up by Life is that athletics are not needed by brain workers, and will, if carried to excess, shorten life rather than lengthen it.

Of Interest to Chilly People.

With the mercury in the sitting room at 68 degs. Fahr. one ought to be comfortably warm, according to a recent authority on hygienic topics. But, to quote the same writer, there are women who suffer from chilliness most of the time from fall to spring, and who therefore live as much as they can in rooms heated to 80 and 90 degs. They object to much underclothing, and make slight change in summer and winter body wear. Of course they are always having colds and illnesses of various kinds, which plenty of flannels would entirely prevent. Some assert that flannels irritate the skin and cannot be endured next to it. If not, a silk or cotton garment may be worn next to the skin, and flannel over that. Vigorous friction of the entire surface of the body before going to sleep and upon rising from sleep is an excellent thing to keep one warm.

Starchy food, sugar and fats, all articles containing carbon in abundance, are good foods for cold weather. Pastries, cake and crullers are in season now, if ever they ought to be in season. Candy in cold weather is grateful to the palate and far less injurious, if injurious, than in warm weather. Instead of burning carbon in the stove, put it into the stomach; put on clothing till chilliness ceases, exercise till the body is all in a glow, keep the air of the rooms fresh and pure, and the liabilities to sickness that makes winter a season to be dreaded will be largely reduced.

Civilization and Short Sightedness.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine it was maintained by M. Motais, of Augers, that myopia, or short sightedness, is one of the products of civilization. An unexpected proof of this view was found in the condition of the eyes of wild beasts, such as tigers, lions, etc. M. Motais, having examined their eyes by means of the ophthalmoscope, discovered that animals captured after the age of 6 or 8 months are and remain hypermetropic, while those that are captured earlier or, better still, are born in captivity, are myopic. This short sightedness is evidently induced by artificial conditions of life.

The Latest on Wrinkles.

The latest idea in regard to wrinkles is that they are entirely unnecessary, and may be avoided if you will but "mind your eye," or, more properly speaking, mind both eyes. This is to be done by keeping them widely opened, in child fashion, during the day time, and by closing them softly and evenly when you settle yourself for sleep. With the last moment of consciousness the face must be composed and the eyelids shut firmly, but not compressed, for this will make little wrinkles in them; neither must they be puckered up at the corners, as for a smile.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Usual Form for Notes of Acceptance or Regret in Answering Invitations.

Notes of acceptance or regret should be written briefly but courteously, and in the same person as that in which the invitation to be answered has been sent, says a writer on manners who is a member of New York's most exclusive circles; either "Dear Mrs. Green: It gives me great pleasure," etc., or "Mr. and Mrs. Brown accept with pleasure Mr. and Mrs. Green's very kind invitation for Tuesday evening," etc. In writing or answering invitations, or even letters, it is considered bad form to use figures instead of writing the numbers out. Invitations should always be answered in the present tense.

Invitations on a visiting card to a general entertainment require no answer, unless one is particularly requested.

In declining an invitation a polite excuse for absence should always be given. For instance, "Mr. and Mrs. Brown regret extremely that a previous engagement prevents them from accepting Mr. and Mrs. Green's kind invitation to dinner, Tuesday," etc.; or, whatever the reason may be, endeavor to express it politely in the note sent in reply.

The Charm of Fine Manners.

No one who has an appreciation of grace and beauty in nature or in art can fail to recognize the charm of fine manners in an individual. We rejoice in them as we do in a lovely sunset view or a beautiful piece of architecture or a fascinating poem, for their own sake and for what they express. But even beyond this they have another attraction in the magnetic power they exert upon all beholders in setting them at ease, in sweeping away shyness, awkwardness and restraint, and in stimulating them to the expression of whatever is best worth cherishing within them. It is undoubtedly true that the presence of fine manners, whether it be in the home or the social circle, in the workshop or the counting room, in the visit of charity or in the halls of legislation, has an immediate effect in reproducing itself, in diffusing happiness, in developing the faculties, and in eliciting the best that is in everybody.

Ladies' Visiting Cards.

The newest visiting cards for ladies are large and inclining to square in shape. A young lady's card just out, from a fashionable New York stationer's, measures 2¾ by 3¼ inches, and the engraving is the small, somewhat heavy script that has been in use for some time. The street address is placed in the lower right hand corner.

THE PUZZLER

No. 47.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole, composed of 28 letters, is a quotation from Bulwer.
My 4, 15, 27, 7, 25, 10, 11 is a small wig.
My 18, 23, 9 is to border.
My 2, 5, 16, 26 is a brave man.
My 16, 12, 14, 6 is lean.
My 1, 3, 24, 21 is to try.
My 17, 22, 19, 28 is a boy's nickname.

No. 48.—Illustrated Rebus.

No. 49.—Can You Name It?

There is a little flower that's found
In almost every garden ground;
'Tis lowly, but 'tis sweet;
And if its name express its power
A more invaluable flower
You'll never, never meet.

I said "in every garden ground"—
Perhaps in Eden 'twas not found,
For there it was not wanted;
But soon as sin and sorrow came
This flower received its glad'ning name—
By mercy's angel planted.

No. 50.—Easy Word Squares.

1. Square a young animal with a word meaning a surface within given limits, to dissolve, and a town in England famed for its mineral waters.
2. Square an article of clothing with a word meaning formerly, the highest point of anything, and a river in the North of England.
3. Square a royal beast with a preposition the reverse of out, a fragrant oil, and the middle of the day.

No. 51.—Rhyming Decapitations.

Oh, how the rain comes pelting down!
The streets now run in ——
And 'tis, since daylight disappeared,
Dark as a brace of ——

Where are the bright electric light,
Our hamlet's joy and ——?
The storm has disarranged the wires;
We in the dark must ——

The linesmen should use greatest care,
When they the wires shall ——
Or they'll suspended be in air,
And thus their lives they'll ——

But see the stars are peeping out,
The storm, I think, is ——
Our ride will, after all, you see,
Be quite a pleasant ——

No. 52.—Who Is the Owner?

If a peacock flew over the wall of a neighbor's garden, and laid an egg in the garden, to whom would the egg belong? To the owner of the peacock or to the owner of the garden?

No. 53.—Puzzler's Arithmetic.

Example: What number becomes heavy by adding one? W-eight.

1. What number becomes even by subtracting one?
2. What number belongs to us by subtracting one?
3. What number increases tenfold by adding one?
4. What number is elevated by adding one?
5. What number is finished by adding one?
6. What number becomes frequent by adding two?
7. What number becomes animal by adding two?
8. What number becomes a place for a circus by adding one?

No. 54.—Curtailments.

1. Curtail to plan and leave method.
2. An iron bar and leave a pocket.
3. The head of a church, and leave a small, quick sound.
4. Enormous and leave to embrace.
5. Expressing contempt and leave a dog.
6. To decay and leave a willow twig.

Modern Anagrams.

Our modern anagramists have done some good work, among the best of which is the following:

The Declaration of Independence—Open hate dare lend it confidence.

Washington Crossing the Delaware—A hard, howling, tossing water scene.

The Last Days of Pompeii—Past homes of Italy pied.

Little Red Riding Hood—The door ring tided ill.

At Whom?

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to sneeze, kind sir," she said.
"And at whom will you sneeze, my pretty maid?"
"Atchoo! Atchoo! kind sir," she said.

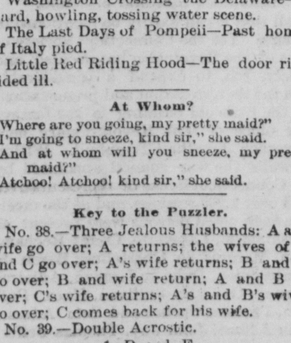
Key to the Puzzler.

No. 38.—Three Jealous Husbands: A and wife go over; A returns; the wives of B and C go over; A's wife returns; B and C go over; B and wife return; A and B go over; C's wife returns; A's and B's wives go over; C comes back for his wife.

No. 39.—Double Acrostic.

1. P e l F.
2. I a g O.
3. A rche R.
4. N i g h T.
5. O rang E.

No. 40.—Hollow Diamond:



No. 41.—Geographical Rebus: Covington, Ind.

No. 42.—Decapitated Numerical: Mother—other.

No. 43.—Floral Anagram: Begonias.

No. 44.—Numerical Enigma: "He jests at scars that never felt a wound."

No. 45.—Transposition: 1. Parse—spare—pares—spear—pears. 2. Seton—stone—tones—notes.

No. 46.—Deletions: Co-p-al, Bo-o-th, Ba-s-il, Mo-t-or, Po-u-nd, Co-u-pe.

MRS. ORME WILSON.

A Daughter of the Astors Who Has a Kind Heart.

When one reads the name of Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, few who do not know her personally remember that she is the same Miss Carrie Astor whose real love marriage created so much stir in the charmed circles of high society in New York, where such a commodity as true love is almost unheard of, or at least the kind that would lead a young couple to brave all opposition for each other's sake.

Miss Carrie Astor, while not a great beauty, was, and is still, a sweet faced girl, of slender build and graceful manner, and with her mother's position as the acknowledged leader of "society" in New York and her father's millions could have bought anything from a duke to a prince, but she preferred to marry where her heart went, and the opposition was long and bitter, but she triumphed at last, and has now been a happy wife to the man of her choice for several years.

Miss Carrie Astor was the youngest of the three living daughters of the Astor family. In her girlhood she was sweet and amiable in disposition, and apparently very yielding. She was devoted to her studies. She was always fond of music and fancy embroidery. Her active mind, hidden under an unusually calm exterior, found vent in studying almost every known instrument of music and in filling her friends' homes with specimens of her needlework. She also, from her earliest girlhood, had her class of poor children and girls whom she instructed in needlework of a practical kind, and today, if reverses should come, Mrs. Wilson could earn a good livelihood with her needle.

No one realized the fund of determination in the gentle girl, who had never said "No" in her life until she met her present husband, and it was a matter of the greatest surprise to everybody when she resolutely took her stand. Her husband was not a millionaire, still he had a large fortune, and after a world of trouble and opposition they settled down in a plain but comfortable brown stone house on the avenue, where they are very happy.

When Miss Carrie Astor was little her heart was very tender of others, and her special delight was a nice hot luncheon. She never could bear any cold food, and she naturally thought that others must feel the same. So one day when there was a gang of men working in front of her home, they sat down on the curbstone in a line to eat their luncheon. This touched her as no other misery could have done, and with tears streaming down her cheeks she begged her mother to call them all in and give them a nice hot lunch. The mother compromised by giving each man a dollar, and there were over a hundred of them.

When she was quite a young child she began her course of systematic charity in connection with the work of Trinity church, and continues it today, and many a poor soul thinks of the little angel with her light brown hair and soft gray eyes and the winning smile lighting up her girlish face with heartfelt gratitude.

AMORY GLADDEN.

An Attractive Bride.

Of all the brides New York has seen this season Mrs. Frank Vanderbilt Crawford-Talcott is certainly one of the most attractive, and her wedding was one of which New York society will talk a long time when it wishes to cite one notable for perfection of detail and the presence of many millions, both in the wealth of those who were there and the magnificent jewels that were worn. This young lady made her debut but a short time since, was married very young, and has left New York to go to Oxford, England, where her husband will complete his theological studies, thus giving up most willingly the pleasures of society in the very highest circles of New York. She was born in the old mansion in Washington place where Commodore Vanderbilt died, she being a niece of the second Mrs. Vanderbilt.

MRS. FRANK VANDERBILT CRAWFORD-TALCOTT.

In person Mrs. Talcott is tall and well built, with a wealth of dark hair, expressive eyes, a pure oval face and beautiful complexion. She has always been studious, is well read, and speaks several languages correctly and well. She is also highly accomplished in music and kindred things, but she is very modest and retiring in her manners. She was christened, confirmed and married by the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, and her sweet face was well known to all the poor and needy of that congregation.

Farmers and Barn Builders Attention!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BARN LUMBER

OF EVERY KIND CAN BE FOUND AT

M. A. BROWN & SON, Agts.

ERIE STREET, MASSILLON, O.

We Have 18 and 20 Foot Barn Boards

Call Soon, for the Demand for hose Lengths is Very Large

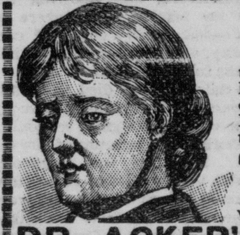
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time, "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask ——— uggist for it, or write to W. H. HOOKER & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

A Fine Assortment of Buggies, all Styles at Young's

Tried and True

Is the positive verdict of the people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used according to directions the good effects of this excellent medicine are soon felt in nerve strength restored, that tired feeling driven off, a good appetite created, headache and dyspepsia releaved, scrotula cured and all bad effects of impure blood overcome. For a good blood purifier, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Blessing to Humanity.

This is what N. H. Andrews, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O., says: "It affords me great pleasure to assure my friends that I have received both immediate and permanent relief of throat, bronchial and asthmatic trouble in the use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It is certainly a good honest medicine and a blessing to humanity." The above preparation we sell on a positive guarantee; it has given better satisfaction than any other remedy we have ever sold. J. M. Schuckers, and E. S. Craig druggist, Massillon, O.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Light house.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the government lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, 4 years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain; she grew worse rapidly until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold. yet you may get a free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug store.

The following item has been going the rounds of the press, and as our druggist, Morganthaler & Heister, handle the goods, it may interest our readers:

Having had occasion to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it gives me pleasure to state that I found it to be the best medicine for a cough I ever used; in fact, it cured me of a cough that had baffled several other cough medicines.— N. R. Burnett, Atalissa Iowa.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 6

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

RUSSELL & CO.,

MASSILLON, OHIO,

BUILDERS OF

Plain and Automatic Engines

BOILERS,

Threshing Machines

AND ENGINES,

HORSE POWERS,

Saw Mills, Etc.

THE

WEST SIDE GROCERY

Is the best place to purchase anything and everything in the

Grocery —AND— Provision

Line. In addition to the especial convenience to those who live west of the river, we make prices that make it an object to come from all corners of the city. Goods may be ordered by telephone, and will be promptly delivered.

ED. HERING,

132 and 134. West Tremont Street.

MASSILLON, O.

MATTHEW BROS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS.

—ALL THE—

Best Grades of Flour

BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY a Specialty.

All Class of Goods in their Season.

Mill Feed and Bailed Hay.

No. 2. W. Tremont St.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FINE PHAETONS

I will have finished and Ready for Sale about April 1st, the largest and finest assortment of Phaetons ever exhibited in the city. This work is of my own manufacture and is thoroughly reliable. Better value for the price cannot be given. CHAS. E. ARCHER.

A GOOD START!

Is half the race. We have started the new store on the road to success, by giving it all the push and power we possess. By starting it with all fresh, new, bright goods; made by the best makers in America. Every stylish color Every desirable pattern. Every novelty with merit to back it, is here, in ours.

THE GREATEST AND FINEST CLOTHING STOCK IN MASSILLON.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE!

We want to impress the fac strongly on you—We mark every article in plain figures. No haggling. No beating down. But the very lowest figures given you right at the start off. You need not bother about the price because it is always the very lowest for all qualities. The spring suit or overcoat that you buy of us you can be sure cannot be bought as cheaply anywhere else in this county. Our prices and goods are ready for comparison every day in the year.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

The mothers of Massillon who fail to see our stock before buying Miss a good deal, not only in Money spent that might have been saved, but in the pleasure that superb perfect fitting styles give. Never before was there such a splendid stock to be shown; not even now will you find it elsewhere. Boy's three piece suits, in long and knee pants patterns. Two piece and vestee suits all made in a way meant to stand the hardest wear. Call and see.

GOODHART'S MODEL ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Northwest Corner Main and Erie Streets, Massillon.

DR. HOLLAND ACCEPTS

AND WILL TAKE CHARGE OF THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Universally Acknowledged That He is Well Qualified for the Position—He Will Teach Mental Philosophy, in Which He is a Specialist—Brief Sketch of His Career.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Dr. Holland's formal letter of acceptance of the chancellorship of the Western University was read at a meeting of the committee of the board of trustees on Thursday, and it was the occasion of much gratification. He will assume the duties of his new position just as soon as he can sever his connection with the Bellefield Presbyterian church. Dr. Holland's action was commendably prompt in relieving the friends of the university of anxiety, and he will enter at once on the duties of the chancellorship. It is universally acknowledged that he is well qualified for his new position. He will teach mental philosophy, in which he is a specialist, and which he taught in Andover academy, Massachusetts.

Dr. Holland has had an interesting preparatory career. He was born on the island of Jamaica, where his father was a Moravian missionary. He passed part of his boyhood in North Carolina, where his father had a school. To escape service in the Southern army he was sent north at the age of 26, and attended the Moravian school at Bethlehem, Pa. He graduated at Amherst college in 1869 and studied theology at Princeton. He was ordained in the Moravian church in 1872, and was supply in the Second Moravian church of Philadelphia in 1872-73. He took charge of the Presbyterian church of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in 1873, a Congregational church in Philadelphia in 1874, and became pastor of his present charge in this city in 1874. Dr. Holland is descended on his father's side from the celebrated Dr. Philemon Holland, translator and author, and on his mother's side from Rev. Francis Doughty, who, in 1643, preached the first sermon in the English language on Manhattan island. He went to Japan in 1887 as a naturalist with a government expedition.

He has been in Europe several times. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of the Entomological societies of London and Paris. He is a trustee of Washington and Jefferson college, of the Pennsylvania College for Women and of the Pittsburg School of Design. He is president of the Iron City Microscopical society, and historian of the churches of Allegheny county. He has been very successful in his pastorate in Bellefield, and just completed an elegant new church, one of the finest in the city. His people regret his resignation, but feel that their loss will be the university's gain.

The doctor has just completed his elegant $40,000 stone mansion, next the Bellefield Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, and has moved his household gods goods into it, including his magnificent collection of 200,000 butterflies. Dr. Holland is comfortably fixed financially and will never allow the university to stick, if good financial management can avert such a calamity.

WRECKED THE SALOON.

Temperance People Demolish a Liquor Seller's Establishment.

TIFFIN, O., March 28.—The predicted riotous demotstration in connection with the temperance crusade at the village of Bloomville occurred last night, when a mob of supposed temperance advocates attacked the saloon of William Miller and literally demolished it. Windows and doors were smashed, the stock of liquors and cigars destroyed, pool and billiard tables broken up and general chaos established. Both men and women were engaged in the fray, and this work, from the standpoint of the raiders, was done with symmetrical completeness.

THE AGREEMENT RATIFIED.

Settlement of the Dispute Between Chicago's Carpenters and Bosses.

CHICAGO, March 28.—A final settlement of the long dispute between the boss carpenters and journeymen was reached yesterday, when the two associations met and ratified the agreement signed on Saturday last by the joint conference committee. The United Carpenters' council met and the agreement was gone over clause by clause, each receiving a careful consideration. The committee that signed the agreement was in attendance, and explained in detail the reasons that led to the adoption of the different propositions.

GILKINSON'S MURDERER.

The Trial Will Not Take Place Until the June Term—Something More About the Slayer of the Brave Detective.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Considerable gossip has been indulged in regarding the time of trial of Fitzsimmons, the murderer. It was freely intimated that the policy of the defense would be to delay the trial until the public feeling over Gilkinson's death, now so widespread, might subside. It was calculated that the trial would probably not take place for a year or more. One of the attorneys for the defense said that the trial would probably take place in the latter part of June or early in July. He knew of no reason for delay. The grand jury meets in June, and after the jail cases are heard the murder case can then be brought up at once.

Fitzsimmons' Prison Life.

Fitzsimmons is described by the jail authorities as one of the coolest prisoners ever in the institution. He has adapted himself to prison life, just as though he was in the habit of taking short rests from the outer world in such a place for change and recreation. He is a ravenous reader, and though his shoulder has been giving him considerable pain, he has, when not nursing it or sleeping, spent his time over a newspaper or novel. The class of his reading matter, too, is described of the high order, Kingsley's "Westward Ho" being the literary gem which has been his constant companion from his second day's incarceration. One of the deputy wardens says Fitzsimmons told him that the happiest hours of his life were spent when he got away from himself by getting interested in a book.

Murphy's condition is slightly reassuring. The wound in the breast was easier, but the bullet hole in his hip was still very painful. It was said that he would not be able to leave the house for two weeks. In case his condition should prove to be so serious Coroner McDowell will consider the propriety of taking Murphy's sworn statement instead of delaying the inquest until after Murphy recovers sufficiently to come to the court house and confront the murderers.

From Fitzsimmons' Home.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 28.—Budd, the man arrested for the murder of Detective Gilkinson, of Pittsburg, is without a doubt Frederick G. Fitzsimmons, fifth son of the late Robert Fitzsimmons, one of Brockville's pioneers, who left him $8,000 cash and as much more in real estate, which he received here a week or two ago, and then left for the west. Since he was a boy of 18 he had not been heard of till a friend met him in New York and told him of his father's death. He always bore a bad reputation.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

In the Power of a Farmer and Labor Organization.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 28.—There is an organization within the legislature known as the Farmers and Labor Representatives' association, the immediate object of which is to secure legislation for the regulation of corporations. The association is said to muster sixty votes, and they showed their hands in the house in a manner that will send consternation to the hearts of the stock yards people. Representative Ramsey, the leader of the association, introduced a bill which makes it unlawful to collect a greater rate of yardage than 15 cents per head for cattle, horses or mules, 3 cents when under 1 year of age; 5 cents per head for hogs and 4 cents for sheep, or more than 50 per cent. in addition to the current wholesale market price for the food and bedding supplied. In introducing the bill, Mr. Ramsey announced that the members of the association are pledged for its early passage. The bill was referred to Farmer Morris' committee on agriculture under a suspension of the rules by a vote of 96 to 17. The vote shows pretty clearly the temper of the house.

Texas Fever Raging in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 28.—The Texas fever, now raging among stock in the country south of Missouri, is causing some alarm in this state. The state board of agriculture yesterday adopted a resolution requesting Governor Francis to issue a proclamation quarantining cattle from the affected country. The governor says he will issue the proclamation without delay. It will prohibit the bringing of cattle into the state from Texas, Kansas and Indian territory.

Death of Gen. Ekin.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Gen. James A. Ekin, of the United States army, died at his home here on Thursday. Gen. Ekin was born at Pittsburg in 1819. He entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania volunteers. He was a member of the commission which tried Mrs. Surratt, and bore a prominent part in the funeral of Lincoln. He was for many years quartermaster of the government at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Yellow Pine Lumber Prices Raised.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 28.—The annual meeting of the Yellow Pine Lumber association was held here Thursday. J. White, of Missouri, was chosen president, and J. M. Bevins secretary. The price of second-class lumber was raised $1 per 1,000 feet, and on first-class lumber $2 per 1,000 feet.

Tramps Attempt to Wreck a Train.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 28.—An attempt was made by tramps yesterday to wreck the southbound passenger train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western by piling ties upon the track. The obstructions were seen in time to avoid a catastrophe. The tramps, whose object undoubtedly was plunder, escaped.

Another Elevator Fatality.

NELSONVILLE, O., March 28.—Harris Sklarwan, a single man from Baltimore, was instantly killed at the Nelson Sewer Pipe works by an elevator suddenly falling with him just as he was stepping on with a truck full of bricks. He fell sixty feet.

Indiana Gets Her Direct Tax Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 28.—The governor has received from the secretary of the treasury a draft for $769,144, being the amount of the direct tax money returned to the state under an act of the last congress.

Baseball in Florida.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., March 28.—The Cleveland league team defeated the home team by a score of 3 to 1. The visitors were out-batted, but won the game through superior fielding.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

MORE COMPLAINT OF BAD WEATHER AND BAD COUNTRY ROADS,

But the Outlook for the Coming Crops Continues Exceptionally Good—Speculation Somewhat Depressed—Manufactured Products a Trifle Weaker—State of Trade at Many Points.

NEW YORK, March 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade has been rather quiet and hesitating, as is natural at this season, and there is rather more complaint of slow collections, but throughout the northwest bad weather and the bad state of country roads supply an explanation. Money is in fair and increasing supply, and though still tight at Salt Lake and scarce at Jacksonville, and in stronger demand at Omaha and Milwaukee, is almost everywhere easier, so that the wants of legitimate business are not without trouble. The outlook for the coming crops continues exceptionally good. It has been a week of unhealty speculation in some products, owing to desperate efforts of powerful combinations to force prices on which they can unload without loss. Wheat rose to $1.16 3-4 on Monday, and at $1.15 1-4 is still 2 cents higher than a week ago. Corn has risen 4 3-4 cents to 78 1-2 cents, while oats at 59 3-4 cents are less than 1 cent higher. Pork products advance and coffee and oil a small fraction each, while cotton is a sixteenth lower. The general average of prices reached its highest point this year on Monday, and though now a fraction lower, is still 1 per cent. above last week, but manufactured products do not share in the advance, except in a few cases.

Manufactured Products.

Rails are firm, but very dull, and manufactured products are on the whole weaker. Copper is weaker, and tin steady with lead a shade higher. Coal agents have officially changed schedules to fit the fact that recent quotations have been ficticious, and the new prices are 15 to 25 cents higher than a year ago. Wool is selling steadily, 2,268,000 pounds at Boston, and the very large consumption of Australian is a surprise; it seems due in part to the bad condition of many western fleeces, but in part to the fact that the home supply is nearly exhausted. Carpet works at Philadelphia are fairly busy and buying freely, many mills having orders for the season. Drygoods dealers are already placing many fall orders, without change in prices as yet, and agents' stocks of plain soft goods are small, but men's wear goods are dull. The boot and shoe trade is not satisfactory, and shipments from Boston are slightly below last year's. A foreign combination, headed by the same operators who failed in trying to put up rubber eight years ago, is hoisting Para to 91, and the manufacture is forced to consider stoppage of work and purchases as a remedy.

Trade in Different Cities.

At Boston money is easy and trade dull because of the weather, but large orders for lumber promise active building. The business in cottons and jewelry at Philadelphia is dull. Pittsburg notes some decline in structural iron, blooms and billets. At Cincinnati the carriage trade is brisk, and at Louisville tobacco is largely offered without much change in prices. Cleveland has fairly good trade, but clothing, iron and ore are dull. Detroit notes only $18.50 for charcoal iron, but a good outlook for building. At Chicago dry goods, clothing and shoes are dull, though sales exceed last year's for the same week and receipts of wool considerably increase, while there is a decrease in flour and lard and a decrease of one-half in dressed beef. At other northwestern points trade is fair, though much affected by weather and the state of the roads. New Orleans finds trade only fair, but cotton receipts increase, sugar is dull, molasses stronger and rice firm. Trade at Savannah is holding its own, but at Jacksonville is dull, the orange crop having been marketed. The outlook for vegetables is good. A noteworthy feature of the south is the number of new manufacturing concerns announced.

Business Failures.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 228 and for Canada 28, or a total of 256 as compared with a total of 275 last week and 273 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 243, representing 217 failures in the United States and 26 in the Dominion of Canada.

Maine's Legislature.

AUGUST, ME., March 28.—A bill was passed by the house yesterday providing that no person shall be allowed to vote who can not read and write his name. The house and senate, in joint session, considered the question of sending an address to the governor requesting the removal from office of Judge Charles S. Hamilton, of Biddeford. He is charged with several serious offenses, among them intemperance and unprofessional conduct. His counsel denied the charges, pleaded lack of time in which to prepare a defense, and asked for a bill of particulars.

A Farmer Traps a Chicken Thief.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 28.—H. S. Hogue, a farmer living near Westport, set a trap for a chicken thief who has been preying upon that neighborhood all winter. He placed a shot-gun near the opening of the chicken house door, which would discharge the gun on being opened. Yesterday he found a man lying dead at the chicken house door, a great hole blown in his side, tearing out his heart and intestines. The man was about 35 years old. He is a stranger in that locality.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The Day Generally Observed in Different Cities—Services in the Churches—Banks and County Offices Closed.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Good Friday was very generally observed throughout the city yesterday. Most of the state and municipal departments were closed. In the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches services appropriate to the day were held. There were no performances at the prominent theatres. At All Souls church, Rev. Dr. R. H. Newton, rector, in Madison avenue, the service at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was notable, from the fact that six non-Protestant Episcopal clergymen officiated, speaking on "The Seven Last Words from the Cross." Dr. Newton is to be disciplined for his action in allowing non-Episcopalian clergymen to use his pulpit. His course seems to show a defiant spirit.

The Day at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—Yesterday was Good Friday and a legal holiday in this state. The banks throughout the city were closed, as were also the county offices, including the courts, save one. The license court was held as usual, the judges being seemingly anxious to wade through the long list of applicants. The postoffices were partially closed, as were also the other government offices. Services were held in all the Episcopal churches, but in no Catholic church except the cathedral, where the mass of the presanctified was held. Before this mass the ceremony of the kissing of the crucifix was also held.

Observed Throughout the State.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 28.—Good Friday was generally observed here and throughout the state. The evening papers suspended publication.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Several New Bills Introduced in the Senate—House Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—Senator Corcoran introduced a bill authorizing the sheriff of Hamilton county to appoint two janitors, one for the office and one for the jail, and one messenger; the auditor, treasurer and clerk each to appoint one janitor and one messenger, and the recorder one janitor. Janitors are to be paid not more than $17.50 per week, and the messengers $10 per week.

Senator Sutton introduced his bill providing a federal form of government for Toledo.

Senator Oren introduced a bill to establish 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest on loans secured by mortgage on real estate.

The Benfer anti-Pinkerton police bill was ordered on the senate calendar for Wednesday.

Mr. Corcoran made an unsuccessful attempt to have the judiciary committee relieved from further consideration of his building and loan association bill. It is probable that the bill is to be smothered.

The house spent the morning in committee of the whole in consideration of the Garber fee and salary bill, which was finally reported back to the house and ordered printed as amended. It was made a special order for Tuesday morning next

A Fireboat for Liverpool.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 28.—A movement is on foot in this place amongst the river manufacturers for the placing of a large fireboat, similar to those in use in New York and Cincinnati, on the river for their protection in case of a large conflagration. The streets along the river front, where most of the large manufacturers are located, have not yet been paved, and during about eight months in the year are in an almost impassable condition. An alarm of fire from box 12 caused by a fire at Laughlin's china works a short time since could not be responded to for twenty minutes on account of the poor streets. The works are only a half mile from an engine house. There is little doubt but the boat will be built.

Heretic MacQueary's Former Charge.

CANTON, O., March 28.—Rev. William O. Leonard, bishop of Ohio, preached at St. Paul's Episcopal church, occupying the pulpit made vacant by the conviction of the Rev. Howard MacQueary, the "heretic." Referring to this trouble, the bishop trusted that Christian charity would heal the differences created by an unpleasant duty, and that the parish would grow in strength and grace. Rev. Edward L. Kemp is supplying the pulpit temporarily. Rev. MacQueary has promised to preach in Canton from some hall if the pulpit is denied him. He is almost certain to take the pastorate of the Independent Congregational church at Jamestown, N. Y.

A Heavy Failure at Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, PA., March 28.—William Younger, a miller at Catasauqua, made an assignment to William H. Sieger and Clifford Riegel. The assets are estimated at $125,000 and liabilities $80,000. The preferred judgments aggregate $20,776.80.

THREE LIVES LOST.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN.

The Commercial Hotel and Several Adjoining Buildings at Austin, Pa., Destroyed—Three Persons Seriously Injured — All Energies Devoted to Rescuing the Inmates.

AUSTIN, PA., March 28.—Yesterday this town was the scene of a fire that caused the loss of three lives and three persons were fatally burned. The Commercial hotel, a boarding house and the dwelling of R. Henry were burned. The fire had gained such headway that attempts to extinguish it were fruitless, and the energies of the people were devoted to rescuing the inmates. Adjoining property was considerably damaged. The dead are John McCarthy, Frank Ordish and Lizzie McGavish.

Horrifying Sights.

When the fire was at its height Lizzie McGavish appeared at one of the second-story windows and endeavored to leap out. She fell back, her foot caught in the sill and she was burned to a crisp in sight of the horrified spectators. John Murdock, a Canadian, jumped from the second story and struck on his head and shoulders. He is fatally injured and will die. Ed Kane was badly burned and seriously injured by jumping. Michael Cooley was badly burned. Maggie Sullivan, a domestic, and John McNerney were frightfully burned. John McCarthy and Frank Ordish roomed together and their charred and blackened bodies were found in the debris. It is reported that a child was also burned to death. There were twenty-five persons in the hotel and all had narrow escapes. The property loss is about $5,000.

BIG MEDICINE TRUST.

Organized to Force Up the Price of Proprietary Articles.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Patent medicine manufacturers are combining to shove up retail prices. The big drug combine of 1884 only lasted one year, being broken by the Hagemare corporation and W. B. Risher & Sons, of this city. The present agitation to boom the price was begun by the retail druggists last November, and was quickly taken up by the manufacturers. An association has been formed, known as the National Wholesale Druggists' association, with M. N. Kline, a Philadelphia druggist as chairman. There have been meetings here and in Washington and by branch organizations in other cities.

The plan that these manufacturers and retail drug men want to adopt is called the "Kline plan," named for the chairman of the organization. It is to charge retailers the full retail price for all medicines. To each bottle of medicine a coupon is to be attached, which is to be torn off and preserved by the druggist when the bottle is sold. Clearing houses are to be established in the big cities, and these coupons are to be presented there at the end of every month, or every three months, with the affidavits of the druggists to the effect that the bottles of medicines to which they were attached were sold at the full retail price.

The coupon will be purchased then for 20, 30 or 50 per cent. of the retail price of the medicine, and that will be the druggist's profit on his sales. In case any druggist cuts the price on any of the medicines his coupons will not be redeemed, and he will not receive any profit on his sales. He will, in fact, be out of pocket, for he will have sold the medicine for less than he paid for it. Besides that, his name will be on a blacklist, and the manufacturers and wholesale druggists are pledged not to sell him any more medicine. Detectives are to be employed to ferret out the men who cut rates and report them to the clearing house officials. In order that the amount of business one druggist does shall not be known by all the other men in the association the coupons of the clearing house are all to be handled by one man, and he is to be sworn to secrecy.

A DANGEROUS WIRE.

Attention Called to the Possiblity of Its Killing Queer Victoria.

LONDON, March 28.—A curious printed hand-bill is being exhibited in the shop windows and streets, calling attention to the fact that their is a dangerous long overhead wire at Hyde Park corner, which, it is stated, is always charged with enough electricity to kill six people. The bill refers to the fact that her majesty the queen frequently passes under the wire, and asks, pathetically: "Suppose she and five of the nobility were caught by the shock, what would happen? The writer adds that he has tried all means during the past eighteen months to have the wire removed, but seemingly there is no authority with power to act in the matter.

Jeff Davis Before Washington.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 28.—The life-size portrait of Jefferson Davis, which the clerk of the house was authorized during the early part of the session to have painted, was received and placed over the speaker's desk. It took the place of the portrait of George Washington that has been hanging in the hall for the past twenty years.

E. D. Wileman,
ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
OFFICE IN WARWICK BLOCK.
All work accurately and promptly attended to. P. O. Box. 47.
Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged

GRAND PALACE HOTEL
81 to 83 North Clark Street, CHICAGO
5 Minutes from court house.
Both Plans.
Weekly $3.00. Transients, 50c up.
Restaurant by Compagnon, late Chi. Club Chef.
Popular Prices. New House.
Cut this out for further reference.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa
from which the excess of oil has been removed, is
Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
IS WATERPROOF.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
LEATHER PRESERVED.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
Shoes can be washed daily.
Used by men, women and children.

Why Alice, when did you get a Walnut sideboard? When? Never just this moment finished transforming our old Chestnut one to Walnut, to make it correspond with our other furniture. Did it with
PIK-RON
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.
Sold Everywhere.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
PIK-RON will stain glassware as well as side boards, and will lacquer tinware.

CHAMBERLAIN'S
Eye and Skin Ointment.
A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by
Morganthaler & Heister, Massillon, O

The First National Bank.
MASSILLON, OHIO.
S. HUNT, President.
GEO. HARSH, Vice President.
C. STEESE, Cashier.
J. M. SCHUCKERS, Asst. Cashier
Capital Stock and Surplus $250,000.
Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

FOR SALE!
The Fine Clydesdale Stallion,
LORD ADVOCATE JR.
Is a bright bay, weighing 1800 pounds; an extra stock horse; sure foal getter, kind in single harness, good disposition. Pedigree.—Sired by Lord Advocate, imported by Powell Bros.; Dam by Washington Beales' Imported horse, familiarly known as Old Tom. Can be seen at Massillon Driving Park, 1 mile east of Massillon.
P. G. ALBRIGHT.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SEE
GEORGE SNYDER
Before you buy your
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

THE WORLD OF WANTS

This column is the best read department in THE INDEPENDENT. The publishers are able to guarantee a careful reading of every advertisement inserted. Its usefulness has been particularly well proven in cases of articles lost and found. Hundreds of dollars worth of missing property has, through this medium, been restored to its owners. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. An even charge of 25 cents is made for six publications, advertisement not to exceed four lines.

LOST

WATCH—Ladies' silver watch and gold chain, Wednesday evening, between Erie and Park street. Finder will please leave at L. A. Koons & Co.'s store, and receive reward. 26-6t

FOUND.

UMBRELLA—Owner of the Umbrella left in A. O. U. M. Hall can get same by calling at Hookway & Foltz's.

Strayed or Stolen.

DOG—From my premises in Canal Fulton, O., my setter dog, "Tryx." Color, white, with sides of head and ears black; also, some black marking on body Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning dog to Dick Myers, Canal Fulton, or to H. W. Loeffler, Massillon.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE—A nine roomed house on East North street opposite the High School building. Large lot with fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. W. McClymonds. 26-t

HOUSE—A seven room house on North Prospect street. Call on Jos. Coleman, Jewelry store, No. 5 South Erie street. 3-6t

HOUSE—At 98 East Cherry street, 6 rooms and basement Apply to Henry Snyder at Snyder's shoe store. 10

HOUSE—Containing 7 rooms, rent $9, or can be divided for two families at $5 each. Good water on premises. Call at premises, No. 437 South Erie stre t. 14-tf

HOUSE—7 room house. Inquire of H. Tinkler, at Star Clothing House. 24-6t

ROOMS—Two upper rooms on the second floor of the Beatty block over No. 2 East Main St. Enquire of H. Beatty, or W. H. McMillan. 23-tf

ROOMS—2 desirable furnished rooms, 12 8 South Erie St. Call at house. 26-6t

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

WANTED

BUSINESS MAN—The United States Life Ins. Co., of New York, organized in 1850, desires to secure the services of a first-class business man to look after their interests at Massillon. Previous experience not necessary. Must be honest, industrious, well acquainted and have good standing. Address E. W. Christy, Manager, 106 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. 12-tf

COOK—A good cook. For particulars apply immediately to Mrs. M. D. Harter, 102 Prospect street. 25-6t

GIRL—A good girl for General housework. Inquire of Mrs. C. M. Porter, 44 E. Main. 25-6t

GIRL—To do kitchen work. Dr. A. W. Rideout. 25-tf

HOUSE—To rent a small house, furnished or unfurnished, in good location. Rent moderate. Address "X" care Independent Co. 25-6t

MAN—A man understanding the grocery business to correspond concerning a good business opportunity. An established business that a grocer could run as a branch. Address Wm. L. Reinoehl, Sippo P. O., Ohio. 12-6t

POSITION—A refined lady wishes a position as housekeeper Address, Mrs. M. L. D, care of Carrier No. 3, Massillon, O. 28-6t

SECRETARIES and ORGANIZERS—For an assessment order paying $100 in 6 months at an estimated cost of $44 Reputable men and women can secure liberal compensation. Address H. D. Reed, American House, Cleveland. 14

GENTLEMAN in office—Salary $750. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462 Detroit, Michigan.

LADY in office—Salary $500. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 1-28m

For Sale or Rent:

HOUSE—A new house of 5 rooms, elegantly finished interior. Well located, on Richville Avenue. Inquire at 172 Richville Ave. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

CARPET Beater and Feather Renovator. Call or address, Jacob Wagoner, 124 East Oak St. 18 6t

HOUSE—Fine new house for sale, located on West Side at a bargain. Call on Jonas Lutz, 20-6t

HOUSE A seven room house, No. 19 Wellman street, only five minutes walk from center of town. Any one wishing to purchase, please all at premises. 29-tf

HOUSE—A seven roomed house and bath room also a good stable and other necessary out buildings, cistern, and fruit trees; situated at the corner of Duncan and Green streets. Lot 60x185 feet. Inquire on the premises. 15-t

HOUSE—A six room house, No. 204 N. Clay street, in good repair, also good out-building Anyone wishing to purchase should call at premises. For sale cheap. 24-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—Corner Hill and Chestnut street; seven rooms and summer kitchen Lot 80x115; excellent well of water, cistern and city water. Inquire on the premises, No. 98 N. Hill street. 12-tf

HOUSE—At moderate priced, on easy terms, a nine roomed house on east North street, opposite the High school building. Large lot with fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. W. McClymonds. 26-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—With good barn, on West Main street. Inquire of Henry Walters, No. 165, West Main Stieet. 27-6t

JERSEY COWS—Two first-class Jersey cows, Apply to P. G. Albright Administrator. 16

LOTS.—Two fine lots on West Tremont street, close to school house. Plenty of fruit and shade trees, and flag walks laid. Inquire of S. Burd, 74 Jarvis Avenue. 11-6t

MODERN COTTAGE—One of the healthiest and most desirable locations in town, ten rooms, eight closets and pantry, gas, &c.—five minutes walk from postoffice. Inquire at 22 Wellman street of Mrs. J. F. Paul. 19-6t

ORGAN—6 octave Esty organ. Call at 21 Paul street Mrs. Rhodes. 23-6t

PIANO—A good square piano. Will sell cheap as I expect to leave town. Mrs. J. F. Paul, No. 22 Wellman street 30-tf

SAND—For plastering purposes, best in the City, and prices the lowest. Inquire at Reeves store of M. E. Biddle, corner Mill and Tremont streets. -6t

ONE HORSE, 1 delivery wagon, 1 large refrigerator, 1 elevator, 1 self measuring oil pump and tank. Call at Dielhenn's grocery, No. 34 E Main street.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, President.
J. H. Hunt, Cashier.
Does a General Banking Business
Interest paying Certificates of Deposit Issued.
South Erie Street,
MASSILLON OHIO

The new fountain pen is much better than the old favorite, and in many respects as good as its high-priced brother. The Independent Co

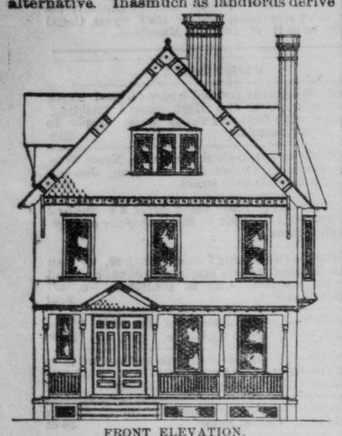
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A HOUSE FOR BOARDRSE.

Architect King Furnishes Some Sensensible Information.

In every town like Massillon, with a floating population of the better sort, occasioned by the presence of factories, the question of good board at reasonable prices, and pleasant surroundings is important, and there is money to be made by catering intelligently to this want. The trouble is that few houses are adapted for boarding houses, and none seem to think it worth while to build structures with this object in view. THE INDEPENDENT presents herewith, another article from Architect King, showing a model boarding house that can be built for $5,000:

The arrangement of rooms in lodging and boarding houses is too often open to criticism. In the regulation city dwelling, for instance, the rooms are either very large or very small, with no intermediate alternative. Inasmuch as landlords derive

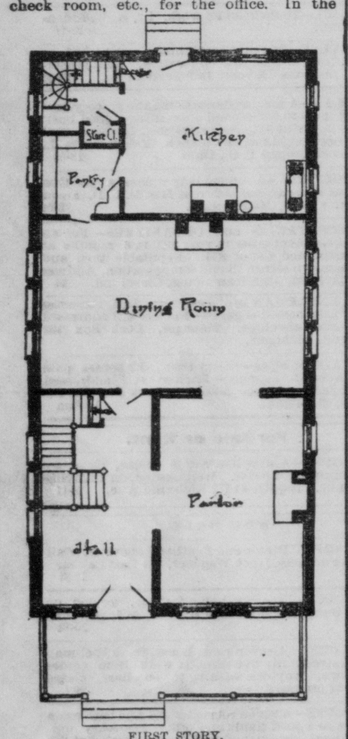


FRONT ELEVATION.

their income from the rentals of such buildings, it would appear that they ought to recognize the necessities of an innovation in the plans of boarding houses in general.

The plans here submitted were designed to meet the requirements of a boarding house, or a hotel on a small scale. The building would be thirty feet in width, and is supposed to be situated on a lot of fifty feet frontage, thus leaving a space of ten feet on each side for light and air. In the basement is located the laundry, heater and storage rooms for coal, vegetables, etc.

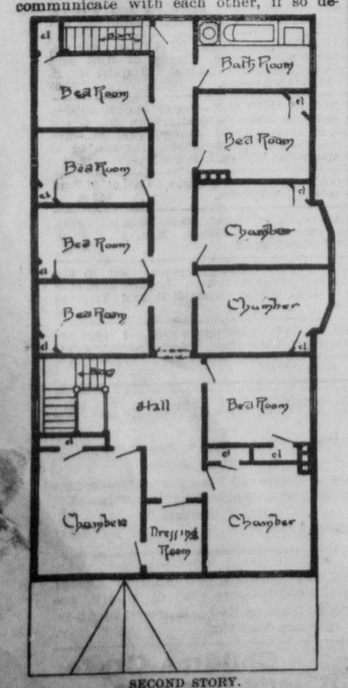
The first story contains a large staircase hall of sufficient size to afford desk room, check room, etc., for the office. In the



FIRST STORY.

front is the parlor, separated from the hall by sliding doors. Communicating with the parlor and main hall is a large dining room, amply lighted by broad windows at each end, with an open fireplace on one side to give cheerfulness and warmth as required. Back of the dining room is a kitchen, with a good sized storeroom, back hall and stairway, and a large, well lighted pantry communicating with the dining room, and with double hinged doors, which are self closing. The kitchen is furnished with an eighty gallon copper boiler, sink, etc., complete, with door to back yard.

In the second story, in addition to the bathroom, main and back staircase halls and corridors, are ten good sized rooms, some of which could be arranged so as to communicate with each other, if so de-



SECOND STORY.

sired. The plan of the third story is substantially the same, with the exception that four rooms are reserved for the servants at the back of the house, entirely shut off from the other rooms by a partition wall across the corridor.

The foundation walls are of stone, the chimneys and outside walls of the first story are of hard brick laid in red mortar. The building above the first story is of wood, with an open timber roof slated, with the side walls sheathed, papered and shingled. A broad veranda extends across the entire front, broken by a neat porch. The building can be erected for $5,000.

D. W. KING.

AN INNOCENT'S TOMB.

A. E. Dauchy Writes of a Curious Character.

SANDY LAKE, Pa., March 26.

I was much impressed to-day with the monument and vault that marks the last resting place of the famous Dr. Wm. Gibson, of Jamestown, Pa. I say famous, not particularly because he was a noted physician, but because any of your readers who ever read "Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad" know of whom I write.

When the foreign guide struck an attitude and showed the Twain party the bust of Christopher Columbus, it was he who put up his eye glass and asked, "Did you say this man went on a bust?"

It was he at whom the guide nearly swore because the doctor said, 'Is the man," referring to the Egyptaian mummy, "dead?"

"Sante de Mira," replied the guide, "more than 3 000 years."

Dr. Gibson always felt a little sore at Mark Twain for the way he wrote him up.

"Mark Twain," said he to friends of mine, "is a smart man, but I do not think much of his writings."

My purpose is not to eulogize Dr Gibson nor the American writer, but to tel any who care to read it about the monument which stands nearly one-fourth of a mile back of Jamestown on a commanding knoll sixty feet high, including the statue of the doctor in a Prince Albert suite. The statue is fourteen feet itself, and cost the purchaser $10,000.

This monument was two years in building and the actual cost was $74,500. It is a singular coincidence that Dr. Gibson lived to be 74 years and six months old. Some idea of the size can be formed when I tell you that it has two vaults (on a level with the ground, which is raised above the ground by having over 400 wagon loads of earth, which forms the mound). Over forty carloads of material were shipped in and used in its construction. Think of seventy-four barrels of cement used in making the foundation and it will convince the reader that it is a mammoth affair. The structure from top to bottom is bolted together with large copper rods.

Should the reader say: "N thing to Garfield's monument," let me answer by replying: "Admitted, neither was it built by a 'mourning nation,' but by a simple vender of pills, and before his death." The estate of this self made man was estimated at two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, but as several good lawyers have it in the course of "agitation," it is safe to say that it is not growing, not even the interest; some even go so far as to say that while the "Public benefactors of mankind" hold it, there is serious doubt if the seventeen thousand could alone be found. And it might be so, as they are Penusylvania lawyers.

A. E. D.

RICHES IN BEER.

An English Brewery Syndicate Declares a Dividend of 12 Per Cent.

LONDON, Mach 28.—The Indianapolis Breweries company met under the presidency of John Akenhead. The sales of beer for the period ending October 18 last show a decrease of more than 5,000 barrels. During the five months which have elapsed since then the price has been forced down by competition, but the sales have shown an increrse of more than 7,000 barrels. After paying all the preliminary expenses and a dividend of 12 per cent., a balance of £1,466 remains in the company's credit.

Capt. O'Shea Sues for Libel.

LONDON, March 28.—Capt. O'Shea has brought suit against Francis MacCormack, Roman Catholic bishop of Galway, and Canon O'Mahoney, of Cork, for libel, growing out of utterances made by those gentlemen in regard to his (Capt. O'Shea's) relations to the circumstances and events which led up to the famous suit for divorce brought by the captain against Mrs. O'Shea, and to which Mr. Parnell was a co-respondent.

Philadelphia "Press" Printers Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The non-union printers employed by The Press were taken into the union last night at 8:25 o'clock, and immediately left the office, only about a dozen men remaining at work. Later this number was ncreased to thirty.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

Emperor William has given orders that women shall not be employed at night in any government factory.

The little queen of Holland has her military household, and her service includes also a chamberlain, professors, her governess and other attendants.

The Princess of Wales has given orders that nothing need be submitted for her inspection, or that of her daughters, in which birds are used as trimming.

King Kalakaua, when he died, had with him an unpublished book, "The Temple of Wisdom," in which he attempts to show that all things have their origin in fire and will end in fire.

The emperor of Japan is tall in comparison with the majority of his subjects, and has strongly marked features. His eyes are dark and watchful, and he has a slight beard and mustache.

Wherever Queen Victoria goes her royal bed and her favorite brand of cheese are taken. She likes Cheddar best, and after dinner she usually eats a small piece of it with a water cracker.

The only Hohenzollern prince who sat with an ordinary school class on an ordinary school bench was Prince William, now Emperor William II. He attended the Cassel Gymnasium and contracted there his distaste for Greek.

ATCHISON PHILOSOPHY.

Love will digest anything.

Two persons who have lied to each other can never become sincere friends.

A man never gets so poor that he can't borrow trouble without security.

There are few who can help a needy person without afterwards telling somebody.

EASTER SUNDAY
MARCH 29
18 91
Christ is Risen.
'TIS EASTER MORN. LOUD THE ANTHEM SWELLS
AND IS BORNE ON THE WINDS AWAY.
'TIS EASTER MORN. AND THE EARTH PROCLAIMS
THAT CHRIST IS RISEN TODAY.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Programmes of Easter Music in Massillon.

Services were held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, morning and evening, in the Catholic churches. In the evening service of these days the Tenebrae was sung. Thursday was devoted to a commemoration of the Lord's supper and the institution of the blessed eucharist; Friday the adoration of the cross, and Saturday the baptismal water was blessed for the year, and the paschal candle is also blessed and will be kept burning at all the services 'til the last mass on Ascension Thursday—to signify the presence of Christ. Easter Sunday will be observed with the usual solemnity and grandeur.

At St. Joseph's church, the Rev. Dr. Stafford, rector, there will be special music, a sermon, appropriate to the day, mass at 8 and high mass at 10 o'clock. The altars are being beautifully decorated for the feast. The attendance at all the services has been very large.

AT ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

The Easter services at St. Timothy's P. E. Church, always interesting on Easter, will be especially so to-morrow. The music, by the quartette choir, consisting of Mrs. C. F. Porter, Miss Fannie Upham, Messrs. C. A. Gates and J. K. Peacock, will be very fine, and the flowers are always beautiful. The services will be as follows:

Holy Commuion.....8:00 a. m
services, sermon, "He is Risen," St. Mark, xvi 6, and holy communion at 10:30 a. m.
Massillon Commandery No 4, Knights Templar, of which the rector is prelate, will attend this service.
Sunday school anniversary.....4: 0 p. m
The Rev, Dr. Bailey will address the children.
At Grace chapel.
Sunday school anniversary.....7:30 p m
The morning musical programme at St. Timothy's is here given:

Easter Carol....."Hail, Thou Happy Morn"...
.....C. A. Havens
"Christ our Passover".....F. N. Shepperd
Gloria Patria in B flat.....Ethelbert Nevin
Gloria Patria in B.....H. Millard
Te Deum in E flat.....H. R. Shelley
Jubilate in A.....P. A. Schnecker
Hymn....."Angels Roll the Rock Away"...
.....C. F. Roper
Kyrie Eleison in A.....H C. Ivey
Gloria Tibi.....Mendelssohn
Hymn..."Christ the Lord is Risen"...Dudley Buck
Offertory in G.
"There's a Friend Above All Others".....Nicolai

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Morning service: Organ voluntary, doxology, prayer, followed by chaat, first scripture lesson, anthem by the choir, second scripture lesson, hymn, offertory by the choir, special Easter collection, solo by W. S. Rigdon, hymn, benedictio.n

Evening service of song and scripture:
Organ Voluntary.
Anthem....."Now is the First Day of the Week"
Invocation and Chant.
Anthem....."Mighty Jehovah".....Donizetti
First Scripture Lesson.
Solo.....'Zion".....Rodney
Hymn by the Congregation.
Second Scripture Lesson.
Anthem....."Bow Thine Ear".....Sudds
Collection.
Solo.....Les Rameaux".....Faure
Third Scripture Lesson.
Duet....."O, Holy Father".....Wallace
Hymn.
Te Deum....."Laadamus".....Lloyd
Fourth Scripture Lesson.
Solo....."Angels Ever Bright and Fair".....Handel
Prayer.
Solo....."He Shall Feed His Flock".....Handel
Doxology.
Benediction.

THE MUSIC AT ST. MARY'S.

High mass:
Kyriel Gloria.....Lejeal
Haec Dies.....
Veni Creator.....Spahr
Credo.....Lejeal
Offertory.....Regina Coeli.....Lambelatte
Sanctus Benedictus...Agnus Dei.....Lejeal
Vespers:
Psalms.....Gregarian
Haec Dies.....
Regina Coeli.....Wizka
O Salutaris.....Verdi
Tantum Gaeb.....Gaeb

AT THE EIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

Reading of scripture lesson, Psalm xvi, Luke xxiv;
Singing, led by choir, Hymn 233, "The Morning Kindles All the Sky."
Prayer.
Singing, by Sunday school, led by Prof. Johns.
Collection
Singing, anthem by choir, "Hallelujah! Christ is Risen."
Sermon, by the pastor; text, IIII Cor., xv, 20, "But Now is," etc.
Singing, by infant deparment of Sunday school, under charge of Mrs. Julia Moore.
Hymn, by congregation, led by choir, 230, "The Day of Resurrectio.," etc.
Prayer.
Solo.....Miss Mary Lynch
Benediction.

Evening services:
Young people's Epworth League prayer meeting 6 o'clock; preaching at 7.

All are cordially invited. seats free. Sunday school at 9:15 a m. A collection will be taken in the Suneay school for the benefit of the Sunday school missionary society All friends of the school are invited to attend the morning service. A. R. Chapman, pastor.

THE NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Christian church, corner of East and Oak streets: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m., subject, "Thoughts on the Resurrection;" at 7 p m. praise service by Sunday school and choir, led by Prof. Graves. Programme:

Anthem.....The Lord is Risen"
Authem.....L t the People Praise Thee"
Reading.....Salvation"
Hymn.....Majestic Sweetness"
Prayer.
Hymn.....Deep in our Hearts"
Reading.....Death"
Chorus.....From the Cross"
Reading.....Resurrection"
Hymn.....Redeeming Work"
Reading.....Appearance"
Chorus.....Jesus is Risen"
Reading.....Departure"
Chorus.....Day of Joy"
Reading.....Return"
Anthem.....We Shall See Him"
Offertory.
Reading.....Power"
Chorus.....Hail Thou Anointed"
Reading.....Witnesses"
Hymn.....Jesus Shall Reign"
Reading.....Victory"
Chorus.....Gloria Patri"
Benediction.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, S. P. Long, pastor: As usual the altar will again be decorated with plants and flowers The Sunday school will begin the services at 9:30 a. m. "The Easter Alarm" will be the subject of the German discourse at 10:30 a. m This service will be followed by the holy communion. At 7:30 p. m. an English sermon will be delivered on "Rocks to be Rolled Away," followed by the Lord's supper. Seats free, and all welcome.

At the Evangelical Protestant St. John's church: Services at 10 a. m.; text: St. Mark, xvi, 1-8. Herr Carl Beck will preside at the organ. Among others the choir will sing "Fear Not," composed by Wonneberger. After service, at 11:15 a. m., commuion. The altar will be handsomely decorated with flowers and and plants. Evening services at 7:15 p m.

U. B. church (west side): 10:30 a. m., sermon I Cor. xv, 14; at 7:30 p. m. the Sunday school will give an Easter service consisting of recitations and songs.

The annual parish meeting of St. Timothy's church, for the election of wardens and vestrymen, will be held on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

The dedication of the Christian church will be the 31st of May. The Rev. F. M Raino, of Topeka, Kan., will conduct the services. The Rev. Mr. Raino has dedicated more churches than any minister among the Disciples.

Sugar in Bond.

The first consignment of sugar in bond, for C. L. McLain & Co., wholesale grocers, is on the Ft. Wayne tracks, in this city, to-day. It consists of 132 barrels. It has been sold for delivery after April 1, when the free sugar schedule goes into effect, and the price to the retail dealers will be lowered 1½ to 2 cents per pound, according to quality. The car has been sealed by custom house officers, and the sugar cannot be removed until the seal is broken by the collector of the port of Clevela. d. or his deputy. It is not altogether certain that the consumers in this city will at once secure a reduction of from 1½ cents to 2 cents a pound, corresponding with the wholesale reductions, for this reason: Competition has been so sharp, of late, in Massillon, that sugars have been selling at cost, and even below cost, and the retailers can certainly not be blamed if they accept the coming opportunity to adjust prices to a more profitable basis.

Remember it is the proper thing to have a light tie for Easter. Spangler & Co. have them.

NEW INCORPORATION.

The Massillon Land Company, of Portland, Ore.

The Massillon Land Company, of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated, capital $15 000; E. C. Merwin, president; Jacob Moser, vice president and treasurer, and W. J. Clemens, recretary. This company offer for sale 60 lots in Massillon addition to the city of Portland. Prices from $225 to $300, according to location, payable, $50 cash, balance in monthly payments of $10 This is a perfectly safe investment and will pay from 30 to 50 per cent. in one year's time. Portland's natural advantages make it the metropolis of the great Pacific North west, and its present natural growth is wonderful. There is no boom; to the contrary the city is noted for its conservatism and solidity. The railroads bring in at this the unseasonable time of the year, from 300 to 500 people every day. Two million dollars has recently been appropriated to improve the facilities of Portland A million dollar Chamber of Commerce building is going up; over a million will be spent on a union depot, and several millions will be spent in erecting large business blocks the coming year. From 500 to 1 000 lots are sold each month; over 500 houses and buildings are now in course of preparation, and the rates will increase during the summer. Six electric, three steam motor and one cable railroad lines have just been completed, and four more are building, one to be within one block of Massillon Addition. It will pay you to invest at once.

For full particulars, call upon A. H. COLEMAN, agent, Massillon.

To the Workhouse by Request.

Special Dispatch to The Independent

CINCINNATI, March 28.—A brother of Postmaster Zumstein, a wretched sot, was sent to the workhouse to-day at his own request.

The Two Johns.

J. C. Stewart's parody on the "Comedy of Errors" called "The Two Johns" will be the attraction at Bucher's next Wednesday evening. The simplicity of plot evolving from mistaken identity and the commingling of humor, catchy music and specialties are the principal elemen s that have served to p pularize this play. The comic function devolves chiefly upon Peter and Philip Johns, two big cousins each of whom is continually mistaken for the other, and the entanglements and ludicrous situations arising therefrom afford scope for displaying the abilities of a score of clever comedians.

The Maiden's Choosing

Is the title of a new story by Henry Hayes; author of "The story of Margaret Kent," "Queen Money" etc. Paper covers, 25 cents, at The Independent Co.

High School Principal W. R. Malone will spend his Easter vacation at Columbus and elsewhere.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Club Monday evening at 7:30. Let all attend.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Club Monday evening at 7:30. Let all attend.

Fancy cream and frozen puddings at Richeimer's Sunday.

Knox and Broadway silk hats. Spangler & Co.

Boys' fine stiff hats $1, $1 50 and $2.00. Spangler & Co.

Fancy striped lisle thread hose 50c. Spangler & Co.

Knox, Youman, Silverman, Dunlap and Miller styles, $1.50 to $5.00. Spangler & Co.

The want column is a winner every time.

Starr dress shirts. Spangler & Co.

Easter Styles, Spangler & Co.

Children's Fancy Tyrol.
Spangler & Co.

ECHOES FROM THE SHOPS

Note and Comment on Men and Doings at Russell Co.'s

Lev. Weaver, who has been ill during the past week is improving.

John Monweiler's little child is very sick at his home in West Tremont street

Joseph Brugh has bought a horse and cart, with which he amuses himself driving up and down the main thoroughfares of the city every evening. It is not necessrry to watch for him. He can always be heard, saying: "Whoa; whoa boy!" while he has his arms out straight, pushing on the lines. If you speak to him of his fine horsemanship he is your friend forever, and has a good cigar for every one. But he won t let you go until he talks an arm off.

It is believed that the board of health, upon hearing that Henry Weible had gone into the country to buy seventeen or more pigs, immediately passed a resolution prohibiting the keeping of hogs inside the corporation limits. Henry's suspicions were aroused in some way, for he returned without them, and there is a pitiful sadness about his actions that suggests he is thinking about the long, lonesome evenings, in which he cannot sit on the fence and watch his favorites grow, while occasionally knocking down a mosquito with a fence board.

John Ryder says he would have been better pleased if the brief opinion rendered of him by his friend Shallenberger had been briefer. He feels that an injustice was done him by a friend to whom he has often given his last "stogie." We are pleased to know that he finds no fault with us, and recognizes that it was purely a matter of business in which there was a strict observance of the truth. When Brother Ryder requested that a few truths about Shallenberger's whist playing be given in the Echoes and that a complimentary allusion to his own proficiency be thrown in, we found but two cigars under the slate, and their appearance strongly suggested that they were "two ters." Thus it was we were induced to go to Brother Shallenberger for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. And as we never told a lie in our life, and Brother Shallenberger assured us of the innocence of his tale by pressing upon us a "three for a quarter" as a pledge of good faith, we were unable to stretch the truth enough to help Brother Ryder out, though if he observes the kind hint here given his turn may come.

A car load of machinery consisting of a 15x20 automatic engine and plant fixtures has just been shipped to Braddock, Pa.

The first ten car loads of agricultural machinery for the great overland train to Oregon have been loaded, and are standing on one of the shop sidetracks, awaiting the remainder, which will be added right along.

In t e underground mail: Brother George Ketterer over here in the machine shop has the sympathy of all the boys Even the wheelbarrow, in respect to his feelings, does not squeak as it goes by. It is touching in the extreme to see him hold his head between his hands as he decrys the fate that has put so many miles between him and the object of his life. He is negotiating for the purchase of the canal steamer, and will occasionally enjoy the balmy breezes between Massillon and New Portage, Summit county All you have to say is poor George, and immediately he sheds tears like wall nuts.

There was great excitement in Haublaubs barber siop on the West side last night. Ed. Strobel, of Mr. Lowry's department was having that strong, scraggy beard of his removed. It sounded as though air the chairs and tables in the room were being b oken. Sylvester Burd held him down while Haublaub applied the sand paper to his face, and Thule Borden stood there with a shot gun shooting away the stubborn sprigs which refused to give way to the sand paper. After two hours labor the task was performed. Ed. says he feels better to day, although rather weak from the operation.

Recruiting Notice.

Recruits are wanted for Company F, Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., to serve three years each. None but physically sound and morally correct need apply. Successful applicants will be provided with neat fatigue uniform, coat, belt, cap and gun, and will be required to faithfully attend all regular company meetings without pay. Aside from the value of the exercise in developing mind and body, the service is made attractive by a week of camp life each year, under pay from the state of Ohio. In addition to this, the Ohio National Guard will encamp at Chicago during the world's fair. The service is sufficiently alluring to draw forth the best young men in the state, and is expected to do the same here. Applications should be made before Wednesday, April 1, to

C. W. ZIMMERMAN,
Capt. Commanding.

Whitewash brushes of all sizes and clothes wringers at Koons & Co.'s West Side Variety Store.

Ask your dealer for "Enterprise Mill" white loaf flour. Take no other.

Strawberries, lettuce, onions, radishes and asparagus at Martin and Vogt.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg, full dress and fancy bows. Spangler & Co.

Apples, pine apples, bananas and ors oranges at Albright & Co.

Good apple butter, 75 cents per gallon at Martin & Vogt.

French peas and Curtice Bros.' sifted peas. A. J. Wire.

Tiddledywinks at Ellery's. Opera house block.

Washington naval oranges at A. J. Wire's.

Plenty butter, eggs and poultry at Albright & Co.

200 dozen fresh eggs at Martin & Vogt.

Plenty fresh butter at Martin & Vogt.

Stanley hats $1 25. Spangler & Co.

Latest style hats. Spangler & Co.

For Easter ties, Spangler & Co.

Spangler & Co., Leaders.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

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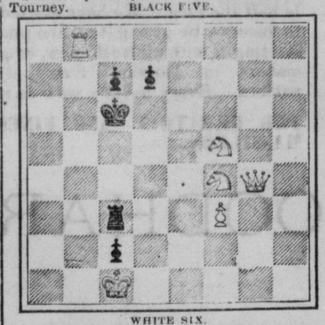
PROBLEM NO. 11.—BY H. OTTER.
Second prize problem in the Bahn Frei Tourney.
BLACK FIVE.

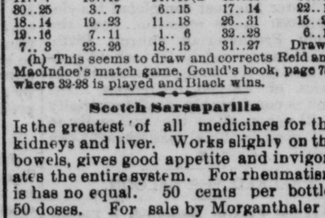


WHITE SIX.

White to move and mate in two moves.

White: K on Q B sq, Q on K Kt 4, R on Q Kt 8, Kts on K B 4 and 5 P on K B 3. Black: K on Q B 3, R on Q B 6, Ps on Q 2, Q B 2 and 7.

PROBLEM 402.—BY W. DUNN.
OTAGO WITNESS.
Black—6, 17, 21, kings 7, 25.



White—8, 14, 20, 26, kings 18.
Black to move and win.

GAME NO. 385.—"SOUTER."
BY MR. JAS. LITTLE, CHRISTCHURCH.

11..15	14..18	16..23	11..15	19..16
23..19	26..23	24..19(1	18 .11	8.. 7
9..14	18..22	8..11(b	9..25	16..20
22..17	25..18	19..15	24..19(2	7..11
6.. 9	15. 22	12..16	16..23	23..18
17..13	23. 18	15.. 8	27..18	32..27
2.. 6	22..25	3..12	25..30	18.. 9
25..22	17..14	23..24	18..14	S)11.. 7
8..11	10..17	7..11	30..26	9..14
29..25	21..14	21..17	11.. 7	17..10
4.. 8	11..16	23..26	26..23	6..15
22..17	30..21	31..22	7.. 3(a	27..23

Drawn.—J. M'Kerrow.

(a) Mr. W. Hay, in his "Second Edition," leaves the game here as a win for Black. The late Mr. A. Dewar, of Glasgow, showed the continuation for a draw shortly after Hay's work was published, and stated that M'Kerrow was the author of the correction.

(b) Janvier gave this move as a win for Black in the Draught Board, 1870, giving Hay as his authority.

	(1)			
24..20(d	6.. 2	14.. 7	9.. 6	10..14
8..11	1.. 6	3..10	14..17	31..26
28..24	2.. 9	21..17	6.. 2	32..28
23..26(e	5..23	31..26	17..23	26..22
31..22	27..18	17..13	2.. 6	e)24..19
6..10	26..31	23..23	22..26	23..16
13.. 6	18..14	13.. 9	6..18	28..24
10..26	7..10	10..14	29..31	22..26

Black wins.—W. Hay.

(c) 14-10, 22-17 or 23-18. Black wins.—Hay.

(d) Wyllie says this move loses.

(e) In the British Draught Player Wyllie plays 7-10 here, but this seems to make an easier road to victory.—Christchurch Weekly Press.

	(2)			
11..7(f	24..19	18..14	7..11	11.. 7
25..30	16..23	26..22	22..18	
7.. 3	27..18	3.. 7	32..27	
30..26(3	12..16	16..20	18.. 9	Drawn

Same as trunk at S.

(f) This move would also draw.

	(3)			
30..25	24..19	25..21	18..15	
3.. 7	16..23	17..14	9..18	
5..9(4	27..18	1.. 5	7..10	Drawn
	(4)			
16..20	17..14	20..27	13.. 9	1..10
24..19	9..18	32..14	10..17	7..30
5..9(g	27..24	6..10	9.. 6	W. wins

(g) Hay leaves it at this point as a win for Black, but the continuation makes a win for White and upsets Janver and his authorities. I noted down the foregoing play about the year 1864.

	(5)			
11..7	16..19	14..10(h	25..22	14..10
30..25	3.. 7	6..15	17..14	22..18
18..14	19..23	11..18	26..31	15..22
19..16	7..11	1.. 6	32..28	6..15
7.. 3	23..26	18..15	31..27	Drawn

(h) This seems to draw and corrects Reid and MacIndoe's match game, Gould's book, page 78, where 32-28 is played and Black wins.

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She discovered that considerable valuable furniture had been scratched and marred. She was not cast down, but sent forthwith to the Independent Co. for a bottle of Balfour's Furniture Polish, which quickly made the damaged articles as good as new. tf

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Especially infants, is prevalent more or less at all times, but is largely avoided by giving proper nourishment and wholesome food. The most successful and reliable of all is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Your grocer keeps it.

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